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ZERI I POPULLIT HITS SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP

AU281450 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Mar 82

["Course for the Preparation and Instigation of War" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Mar (ATA) -- Under this title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which exposes the militarist spirit of the statements made by the Moscow chieftains to exert pressure on the peoples.

In the series of the statements of the generals and senior chiefs of the war staffs of the Kremlin, N. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and vice-minister of defence, advertises finally the precision and effectiveness of the fire of their weapons. Likewise, he gives details on the occasion. Thus, for example, the Soviet intercontinental missiles, as Ogarkov stresses, have reached such a stage of perfectioning so that they "allow to deal blows at any region of the world." Soviet social-imperialism threatens with its fire all the corners of the globe. He employs the same language also for the infantry forces, which, as this social-fascist general stresses, "are capable to hit the targets in an area extending from some dozens to some hundreds of kilometres." He does not forget to dwell also on the tactical-technical data of the "present-day Soviet tanks" and speak of "landing of naval partroopers." It is not at all difficult to understand here over-estimation and even the absolutism of the role of the new weapons and the military material potential, and at the same time, the underestimation and neglecting of the factor man, with all its potential, who in the final account, is decisive. The purpose is clear, the article underlines, mankind must submit to the blackmail of weapons, which in general have been concentrated and are monopoly in the hands of one or the other superpower. In this way, blackmail and true terror is exerted on the peoples so that the road should be paved to the occupations and aggressions at the detriment of the latter.

The Soviet social-imperialists are making not only the perfectioning of the material base, the continuous mechanisation and automatisation of weapons, vehicles, etc, not only the psychic and moral elaboration, but have suited also their training programs and tactical and strategic-operative actions to their hegemonic interests and aggressive aims.

"Our military science, the theoretical organ of the Soviet revisionists, the review KOMMUNIST writes, has already elaborated the theory of deep-going operations -- mainly the new way of the management of mass attack." In conformity with this course, the militarisation of the country's economy is being done in the Soviet Union and this reality is deepening. Thus, the same review admits that "now, as never before, it is required a coordination of the mobilized development of the armed forces and economy in general, particularly in the use of the human reserves, transport, communication and energy...."

Facts go to show that what predominates in the Soviet Union is the militarist spirit, the ever growing resorting on military strength. The Soviet leaders, certainly, try to conceal this reality, they make pompous statements and proposals from the alleged peaceful positions, as are those made a few days ago by Brezhnev on the so-called "moratorium" on missiles in Europe. But the peoples assess the realities not from the noisy and effectiveless statements. They see what and who stand behind them, the article concludes.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- Petraq Pojani, Albanian ambassador to Belgium, presented his credentials to King Baudouin on 25 March 1982. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Mar 82 AU]

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SILISTRA PARTY PLENUM

AU261509 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The extended plenum of the local BCP committee has ended in Silistra. The plenum was devoted to questions of adapting the work of basic party organizations to the decisions and requirements of the 12th BCP Congress decisions and to the decisions of the national conference held in October 1981.

Greeted with exceptional cordiality Comrade Todor Zhivkov took the floor at the plenum. He stressed that the Silistra Okrug party organization has had great success in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further dwelt on certain basic trends in the country's development during the forthcoming years by pointing out the necessity of comprehensive intensification in the national economic sector and of a broad, mass application of scientific-technical progress in practical work. Comrade Todor Zhivkov devoted particular attention to the question of certain unutilized reserves in connection with improving economic effectiveness in applying the new economic approach and its mechanism, as regards the role of conurbation systems and as regards capital investments in this process.

The secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council also dwelt on certain topical issues of the international situation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard with great attention and accompanied by prolonged applause.

In closing its work theplenum of the Silistra Okrug BCP Committee specified the tasks of basic party organizations stemming from the congress decisions and from the main trends existing in the Okrug and throughout the country during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

DAILY ON EVENTS IN EL SALVADOR, DUTCH JOURNALISTS

AU261459 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Mar (BTA) -- Today "OTECHESTVEN FRONT" devotes a whole page to the developments in El Salvador and to the tragic death of the Dutch journalists.

"The fault" of the Dutch journliasts was in the fact that in the course of two years they by camera and works, have furnished documented evidence of the brutalities of the junta, writes the special envoy of the newspaper to Amsterdam. Their reports on the numerous graves of the killed Salvadorans (the newspaper maintains that they are somewhere between 30 and 40 thousand), women and children, the denunciatory film about the assassination of Archbishop Romero, have outraged the junta.

The four Dutch journalists, "OTECHESTVEN FRONT" writes, are victims of a plan for the assassination of about 50 foreign journalists and of thousands of Salvadoreans who are not suitable to the junta.

"It has already become known to the whole world to whom Mr Reagan renders assistance," the newspaper underlines.

It reports that recently the number of the U.S. military aides in El Salvador who are there with the aim of not giving advice but to operate the sophisticated technology, arriving every day by the air bridge from the USA, has been increased considerably.

TRUD REPORTS GREAT PURGE UNDERWAY IN CHINA

AU261503 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Mar (BTA) -- "In China, under the plausible pretext of doing away with the "bureaucracy" the most mass settling the accounts with the opponents of the pragmatic course of Deng Xiaoping and his group is being prepared", writes today Mr Zahkari Zakhariev in TRUD.

The author emphasizes the fact that for many of the observers this is the greatest purge in the Chinese Communist Party since 1945. There is no doubt, he writes, that the main target of the campaign will be the adherents of the "Gang of Four" who continue to have influence on average levels predominantly. One of the main elements of the criticism against the "bureaucracy" is the removing of the "leftists", who have survived from the party, state apparatus and army.

Mr Zakhariev stresses that (?those) branded as "burocrats" will be replaced by technocrats who are convinced defenders of the economic reforms recommended by the group of the pragmatists. In their wish to distinguish themselves from the former purges, the Chinese leaders create the impression that the latest campaign has been dictated by humane considerations and its sole aim is to raise the efficiency. Irrespective of the Beijing efforts to free the latest purge from guilt by diminishing its political nature, it has the features of the former campaigns and is hardly to proceed in calm, Mr Zakhari Zakhariev underlined.

ENERGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU261931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The fifth session of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian committee on questions of cooperation among water power complexes situated along the Danube River closed its work today. The work accomplished during the period between the fourth and fifth sessions was assessed and specific measures were mapped out in connection with developing cooperation in the energy sector.

The document was signed by the leaders of the two delegations: Nikova Todoriev, minister of power supply, on the Bulgarian side; and Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power of Romania.

Comrade Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Comrade Cocirla.

STANISHEV MEETS 'ARAFAT, AL-WAZZAN IN BEIRUT

AU262115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was received by Shafiq al-Wazzan, prime minister of Lebanon, in Beirut today. They discussed the further expansion of Bulgarian-Lebanese relations during their talk. Topical international issues were also dwelt upon.

The BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, which is visiting Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee, also met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The leader of the Palestinian resistance movement expressed his deep gratitude for the consistent support accorded by the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

Delegation Returns

AU281912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has returned from the Middle East. At the inviation of the central leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon, our party delegation paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon.

STATEMENT ON CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH GDR'S FISCHER

LD261952 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Karlovy Vary, West Bohemia, 26 Mar (CTK) -- The escalating hostile actions of imperialist circles against the socialist countries were denounced by the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer, in a joint statement released for the press at the close of their two-day talks here Friday.

They particularly condemned the interference of the United States and other NATO countries in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland. This interference, aimed at impairing the consolidation of socialism in Poland, is a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The ministers agreed that the international situation is sharpening as a result of the policy of confrontation pursued by the aggressive forces of imperialism. Main responsibility for this is borne by the U.S. ruling circles which escalate the arms race in an effort to gain military superiority, expand their spheres of influence on a world scale and pursue a policy of strength and dictate.

Proceeding from the incontrovertible truth that socialist foreign policy is and will remain faithful to peace, the ministers pointed out the firm resolve of their states to continue the policy of peace coexistence, mutually beneficial cooperation and sincere and constructive dialogue with countries having different social systems.

Appreciating the latest Soviet peace initiatives the ministers said they regard immediate resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation, proposed by the Soviet Union, as crucial in the struggle to safeguard peace.

Both sides called on Western states to approach with realism and goodwill talks on the draft agreement on the reduction of troops and armament in Central Europe, submitted at the Vienna negotiations by Poland on behalf of the socialist countries. They consider it urgent that the United States take a responsible approach to talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. They called for business-like and constructive discussions in the Geneva Disarmament Committee and at the 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R. are firmly determined to do everything for the Madrid meeting to be concluded by results which will give new impulses to the promotion of international detente and cooperation among states. The main point in this is to adopt a decision on the calling of a conference on measures to build confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe. The two ministers expressed concern that the United States and other NATO countries are blocking constructive proceedings of the Madrid meeting.

The statement went on to voice solidarity with the nations of Asia, Middle East, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and said the two countries consistently honour their internationalist commitments to them.

The ministers pointed out with deep concern the dangerous sharpening of the situation in the Caribbean due to U.S. aggressive policy.

Bohuslav Chnoupek accepted an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to the G.D.R.

RADIO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, C. AMERICA

LD281728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Jiri Cedrovsky commentary]

[Excerpts] The animated discussion and the impressions evoked by the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear missile armaments -- particularly the concrete decision to reduce the number of medium-range missiles -- have not even died down before we are presented with yet another significant Soviet peace initiative -- this time concerning the largest continent, Asia.

In Tashkent on Wednesday, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev offered new proposals whose sum total represents yet another topical and constructive incentive of how to transform the most densely populated continent of the world into a sphere of peace and cooperation. Leonid Brezhnev's words concerning China are now being studied with unusual interest. Relations between the USSR and China belong among the dominant foreign political themes of the world and, to a considerable extent, also influence its development. The proposals in Tashkent -- principles of noninterference, gaining mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese border, nonexistence of territorial claims, confirmation of the fact that the USSR does not recognize the existence of two Chinas, willingness to agree without preliminary conditions about improving mutual relations -- all this is a truly helping hand, and a number of front-ranking political observers agree on this. It is an offer of conciliation guided by the sensible notion that the USSR has never considered the animosity and estrangement between the two countries to be a normal phenomenon. It is an offer stemming from the conviction that improved Soviet-Sino relations will contribute to political stability, not only in Asia, and will be a contribution to world peace.

When speaking of helping hands, this must under no circumstances be interpreted as a possible expression of weakness on the part of the USSR. This was very precisely expressed by Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at Friday's meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee. He said: The Soviet proposals do not beg for peace. They are an appeal by the strong, an appeal for an active struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a nuclear missile war.

It would be good if the Soviet proposals were assessed by the Chinese side in this light, and if the Chinese were to adopt a realistic attitude toward them -- the sooner the better.

This is also valid for Japan. In Tashkent, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev turned to Japan with the proposal to discuss all the reasons which worry the two sides so that mutual trust might be strengthened. There is very little mutual trust at the moment, and it is being weakened by the attempts of the United States to involve Japan in its aggressive strategy in the Far East, aimed in particular at the USSR, Vietnam and several other countries.

At a time when the Japanese public are assessing the new Soviet proposals, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger spoke in Tokyo and expressed pleasure that the Japanese Government intends to increase arms expenditure by 7 percent, that is $12 billion. At the same time, he simultaneously expressed sorrow over the smallness of the sum. Weinberger's attitude is described as direct pressure on the Japanese Government. But not even Tokyo's true policy is completely open. If Prime Minister Suzuki justifies Japan's current militarization by the so-called Soviet threat and if, at the same time, there exist concrete and meaningful proposals of the USSR offering Japan peaceful cooperation, it must involve obliteration of the true state of affairs in the name of the identical aims of Washington and Tokyo on the issue of speeded up armaments.

Tokyo has long known very well that the so-called threat to Japan by the USSR is a fabrication aimed at concealing from the public that Suzuki's government is increasingly more identifying with the Pentagon's military plans in the Pacific.

The Soviet proposals concerning Asia have yet another far-reaching dimension. Recently the advocates of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe have often argued that the Soviet moratorium does not apply to Soviet arms in Asia. But the Tashkent initiative indicates otherwise. The USSR does not intend to exclude this from future disarmament measures, nor has it placed permanent limitations on where weapons shall or shall not be based. In other words, it has not excluded a single part of its territory from further possible diarmament steps. But what always matters is the attitude of the other side. And, in the case of the NATO countries, they express themselves with monotonous sterility.

The 31st session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was held in Colorado Springs this week. The communique rejected the Soviet proposals for a moratorium because, allegedly, it would mean continuation of the Soviet monopoly in land-based extended range missiles; not a single SS-20 missile would have to be destroyed, whereas NATO would allegedly not be able to install such missiles at all. In the end, the NATO representatives agreed on the so-called zero solution of President Reagan and the question of the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles was conditioned by success at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. DIE WAHRHEIT newspaper designated the Colorado Springs results as an example of hypocrisy and demagogy. Indeed, it is impossible not to notice that the NATO planners' justifications are based on deception — and two-fold deception at that. Let us recall the long-known facts: First, it is being concealed that even at present there exists an approximate parity in Europe between East and West in medium-range nuclear missiles -- 975 to 986 units. No one in the NATO staff has ever officially denied these figures. Second, the camouflage of the so-called Soviet monopoly in land-based missiles is to hide the fact that the North Atlantic pact has an absolute preponderance of missiles carried by aircraft, submarines and ships. Implementation of Reagan's conception of zero option would thus mean that NATO would gain an almost three-fold preponderance over the USSR. Thus, nothing new came from Colorado Springs.

Events in Central America have been appearing on the international scene for months. They have not disappeared this week either. On the contrary, in Guatemala one set of soldiers overthrew another set from the topmost places. And if, in view of lack of information, someone were to speculate on the change, it is quite clear now that, yes, it was a change, but only a change of front whereby one repressive government has replaced another repressive one. The military junta of Rios Montt immediately confirmed this by threatening that it will initiate even more fierce -- that is, terrorist and exterminating -- actions against the members of the Guatemalan liberation forces. It is also clear now that the overthrow took place with Washington's approval and that it found an exceptionally positive response in the White House.

Ronald Reagan called the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica to the White House Thursday in the interest of harmonizing the coordination of procedure, which translated from the diplomatic language, means that the United States is escalating its policy of maintaining pro-American dictatorships and suppressing progressive movements at all cost. El Salvador was also on the agenda -- the election farce begins there today. Formally, a 60-member constitutional assembly is to be elected which should prepare the constitution and the presidential election. Speaking about farce is correct, but one should not forget that it is a bloody farce; the terror of the junta, the murders, the encircled towns -- that is the atmosphere of the current election, a tense atmosphere which in itself evokes doubts about the regularity of its progress. These doubts only confirm the truth that the would-be election by no means signifies the ultimate solution of the Salvadorean crisis.

RUDE PRAVO ON 'RECORD' U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

LD271246 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 27 Mar (CTK) -- The new U.S. military budget is greatly in excess of the defence needs of the country, today's RUDE PRAVO said in an article analyzing the American military buildup program.

It said that the Reagan administration presents the record draft budget as a necessary response of the United States to a "Soviet threat", and to the extent of Soviet military spending. But even U.S. and NATO military experts admit that the real situation is entirely different. RUDE PRAVO quoted H. Gelb, a former military expert in the Carter administration, who pointed out falsehoods in the Pentagon publication about the alleged Soviet military threat. The use of distorted or fabricated arguments is nothing new in the post-war history of U.S. policy but it assumed such proportions under the Reagan administration that it causes justified concern of the world public.

RUDE PRAVO also quoted Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who made clear Reagan's intentions to restore the former power of the United States and make it capable of acting from a position of strength, and commented that attempts to alter the existing military-strategic equilibrium and to achieve military superiority is not a way leading to the strengthening of peace and security of nations.

The daily dealt at length with the U.S. nuclear strategy of a pre-emptive strike, and said that the selection of its targets is clear evidence of the U.S. preparations for launching a destructive nuclear war. U.S. military experts themselves estimate that only 30 percent of the new military budget are defence items, and a full 70 percent is earmarked for safeguarding American "interests" in the world by military power. The U.S. armed forces are to be made capable of fighting wars and carrying out military interventions in any part of the world. There is to be effective military presence in the Near and Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Far East. The United States wants to control the whole world, to impose with the help of its armed forces its will on all nations and states, and to freely plunder the world energy and raw material resources.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM REVIEWS PLAN

LD271816 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Today the Presidium of the Slovak National Council discussed at its eighth meeting the report on the development of the national economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the fulfillment of the state plan for 1981. The Presidium found that positive results have been achieved in the implementation of the tasks on securing continuous and proportional development of the national economy. At the same time, however, due to various causes -- such as a smaller harvest, nonfulfillment of the planned standard of the production of new capacities, inconsistent implementation of the Set of Measures and shortcomings in management -- some tasks set by the law of the Slovak National Council on the state plan of national economic development in the Slovak Socialist Republic in 1981 were not fulfilled.

CATHOLICISM, POPE LINKED WITH COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU261322 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Prof Jaroslav Celko, doctor of philosophy and sciences: "Socialist Revolution, Counterrevolution and Clericalism"]

[Excerpts] Many historical facts demonstrate that no exploiting class ever gives up its power voluntarily. The bourgeoisie and other exploiters, too, would like to preserve their domination "forever".

To this end they are using all kinds of ways and instruments, including ideological influence. Part of this is the hateful crusade of bourgeois ideologues and revisionists, beginning with the followers of Bernstein and ending with "Eurocommunists," against the socialist revolution.

A fixed place in this mixed "choir" is held also by clericalists (in this particular instance we are concerned with Catholic clericalism). It can be said that clerical ideologues and politicians are among the most active warriors against the socialist revolution. This is true of most high church dignitaries, of active clericalists from among members of the church apparatus, as well as of "lay" Catholics who use religion as a springboard for preaching reactionary views on society and executing a policy that is directed against the interests of the working masses.

It goes without saying that in the rigidly centralized and hierarchically structured Catholic Church, no views and practical deed inimical to the socialist revolution can be shaped and carried out without the consent of the Vatican and the popes. But it is more than mere consent that is involved here. Ever since the middle of the past century, the Vatican, as the center of Catholicism, and the popes personally -- first on a theoretical and, after the October Revolution, also on a practical plane -- have been instigating against the socialist revolution.

The present pope, John Paul II, keeps firmly abreast of his predecessors in this respect. If some time ago some people indulged in the illusion that he would not speak out as sharply against the socialist revolution as his predecessors, well -- now they have to palpably change their view. His position in this respect is more than clear.

Clericalists do not confine themselves to slowing down or rendering impossible socialist revolution in the rpesent capitalist world. They do now hesitate to join with forces that would like to liquidate the gains of the workers class and other working people in countries where the socialist revolution has already prevailed. To put it briefly, clericalists -- as demonstrated by experiences in our country and some other socialist countries -- have become part of the camp of counterrevolution.

On the basis of a thorough study it will be possible some day to compare the place and the role of clericalists at times of the counterrevolution's open attacks on the socialist system in the Hungarian People's Republic, in our country and, most recently, in the Polish People's Republic. Interesting and instructive will also be the findings about the tactics pursued by clericalists playing the role of counterrevolutionaries in the individual countires. However, one thing is certain even now. Together with the other counterrevolutionary currents, clericalists endeavored to eliminate the socialist social system and to return to capitalism, that means to reestablish the exploitative social system in which the popular masses, including working believers, would once again become subject to exploitation and oppression.

When saying this, it is impossible to ignore the fact that those church circles in the individual countries that embarked on the path of counterrevolution enjoyed the Vatican's evident support. The attitude of the present pope, John Paul II, as a Pole, has a special "tinge" toward the Polish clericalists' counterrevolutionary aims. Our public has been able, through out mass communications media, especially the press, to obtain relatively good knowledge about the role played by the Polish episcopate in implementing the wicked designs of foreign imperialist circles and the domestic counterrevolution in Poland. One might add that everything that the leading circles of the Catholic Church in the Polish People's Republic ever undertook in favor of counterrevolution was done with the direct or mediated [sprostredkovany] consent of the pope. The Episcopate's provocative pronouncements against the state of emergency imposed on 13 December 1981 also have the pope's support. That is confirmed, among other things, by his statements during his general audience for pilgrims or during his recent African tour, in Nigeria.

The clericalists' negative attitudes to the socialist revolution is a product of their theological perception of society as reflected in the social doctrine of the Catholic Church. Therefore, this is a long-term platform. We must reckon that the enemies of social progress will proceed from this platform throughout the period of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The revolutionary workers movement must draw from this fact the appropriate conclusions for its theoretical and practical activity. Above all, it is necessary to consistently apply Marxist-Leninist principles in the attitude to religion and the church, and to reject in principle any revisionist or opportunist tendencies and efforts in this respect. Under the conditions of real socialism this means, among other things, to fulfill four tasks: first, to safeguard within the framework of applying the principle of the freedom of faith the satisfaction of the believers' religious needs; second, to consistently see to it that the church devotes itself to the fulfillment of its tasks in the religious sphere and does not interfere in the other (political, economic, cultural) areas of social life; third, to seek to deepen the action unity between followers of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and religious believers in the process of building socialism; and fourth to comprehensively develop educational activity among the believers, and to assist them in the process of gradually freeing themselves from the grip of unscientific notions and shaping active attitudes, attitudes that are based on scientific knowledge and rely on one's own capabilities.

PITRA ATTENDS NORTH BOHEMIAN CPCZ SESSION

LD260316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee at its session in Hradec Kralove today dealt with the progress of the food industry in North Bohemia in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The committee stated that in spite of the increase of flexibility [dynamika] of the qualitative and quantitative indices of the state plan, the Sixth 5-Year Plan was not fulfilled. The areas with the greatest deficits were the meat processing industry, the canning industry, dairies and sugar refineries. The deficits were caused not only by the low production of raw materials but also by the unsatisfactory state of production equipment, shortage of qualified personnel and shortcomings in organization, management and control.

Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, concentrated in his speech in particular on dealing with the issue of self-sufficiency in food production by putting internal sources into action and by better utilization of raw materials. He underlined the need for frugality with fuel and energy.

COOPERATION WITH USSR YOUTH ORGANIZATION NOTED

AU261014 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 82 p 2

"Z"-signed report: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Mar (Z) -- Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on Wednesday received Vladimir Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, who is visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the Socialist Youth Union [SYU] Central Committee.

In a comradely discussion they assessed questions concerning the further expansion of cooperation between the SYU and the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] in the forthcoming period.

The meeting was attended by Lubomir Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the SYU Central Committee.

POLAND'S JARUSELSKI ARRIVES 29 MAR; TALKS START

Arrival Reported

LD290820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- A party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Poland led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, arrived in Berlin on Monday for an official friendship visit to the GDR. The delegation is here at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who very cordially welcomed his guest and those accompanying him at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

More on Arrival

LD291006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0848 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker bid his guest a "cordial welcome to the German Democratic Republic." The two party leaders and statesmen embraced each other cordially. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed his thanks for the friendly reception. A band of the honor guard of the National People's Army who had lined up with presented arms, played the anthems of the two states, while a 21-gun salute announced the arrival of the representative of the neighboring socialist country. The commander of the formation reported the watchword of the day to Army General Jaruzelski: "For inviolable friendship between our two socialist fraternal states on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism." Erich Honecker then accompanied his guest and the members of the Polish delegation to the personages of the GDR party and state leadership who had arrived to attend the welcoming ceremony.

The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic of Poland includes Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jerzy Szymanek, deputy chairman and member of the Secretariat of the Main Committee of the United Peasant Party; Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Wroclaw Voivodship Committee; Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax Association, chairman of the Pax group of deputies, and minister of domestic trade and services; Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Andrzej Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Baryla, division general, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army and member of the Council for National Salvation; Maciej Wirowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR; and experts.

The welcoming ceremony was attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Army General Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, and Harry Tisch, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer. Also present were Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of State Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party, and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party; Vice Premiers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Riechelt, Rudolf Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and other personages.

Immediately after the airport welcome Berliners bid a cordial welcome to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the members of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic on their drive through the GDR capital. Berliners lined the route to the residence at Niederschoenhausen Castle, thus affirming the close solidarity between the GDR and the neighboring socialist country. In honor of the official friendship visit by the representatives of the Polish People's Republic, the streets and squares of Berlin were decorated with the state flags of the two countries and the red banner of the working class.

DPA on Welcome Appeal

LD271002 Hamburg DPA in German 0719 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Mar (DPA) -- The East Berlin papers today have once again appealed to the population to line the roads on Monday for the visit of the Polish head of party and government Wojciech Jaruzelski and to prepare "a cordial reception" for the "representative of the Polish fraternal people." Jaruzelski and his delegation are to be welcomed on a route in East Berlin sketched out in the papers. An identical appeal, placed in the Friday edition of the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on page one in the upper right hand corner in two columns, forms today -- moved a little bit to the left and spread over three columns -- the paper's leading feature. The appeal is signed by the SED, the National Front and the East Berlin city government.

Start of Talks

LD291406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- Official talks between the party and state delegations of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, began at the SED Central Committee, Marx-Engels Square, Berlin, on Monday.

During the course of the extensive exchange of views and opinions, questions of developments in the two friendly countries and bilateral relations and fundamental questions of the international situation were discussed.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the great efforts undertaken by the GDR workers in the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in accordance with the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. The domestic and foreign policy course set out in these resolutions corresponds deeply to the interests of the GDR people, since it serves in every respect to improve material and cultural living standards and the safeguarding of peace.

Erich Honecker affired his full understanding for the sovereign decision by the Polish leadership to introduce the state of emergency in view of the acute threat to socialism by counterrevolutionary forces. The GDR will continue as before to do what it can to support the difficult struggle by the communists and all patriotic forces of the friendly neighboring country for the overall strengthening of the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic.

In his exposition, Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the situation which has arisen in the Polish People's Republic and about the complicated struggle by the PZPR for the political and organizational strengthening of its ranks, for the strengthening of people's power and overcoming of the continuing difficulties in many areas of social life. He explained the tasks outlined by the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Polish people are determined to strengthen the traditional friendship with the USSR, the GDR and the other Warsaw Treaty states in the interests of peace and socialism. People's Poland, was, is and will remain socialist, and will continue as a firm component part of the socialist community, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed in detail the present level and prospects of bilateral relations, the centerpiece of which is the trusting cooperation between the SED and the PZPR and which is based on the proven foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The high level of fraternal cooperation which has developed in over 3 decades has to be maintained and further stabilized. For this, the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is of lasting importance. The stable shaping of bilateral relations, the two sides agreed, is not only in the interest of the socialist development in the two friendly countries, but is at the same time an important factor of the situation on the European Continent as well as of the strengthening of international security.

The talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of fraternal solidarity, were attended by:

For the GDR:

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and member of the Council of State; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Council of State; Mandred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Ernst Goldenbaumm deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party; Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Democratic Party; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Hans Modrow, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk Executive Committee of the SED; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Horst Neubauer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, and GDR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic.

For the Polish People's Republic:

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jerzy Szymanek, deputy chairman and member of the Secretariat of the Main Committee of the United Peasants Party; Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw PZPR voivodship committee; Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and a worker at the "Rodoskor" works, Radom; Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax Association, chairman of the Pax group of deputies and Minister of domestic trade and services; Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and editor-in-chief of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE; Andrzej Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Baryla, division general, deputy minister of national defense, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army and member of the Council for National Salvation; Maciej Wirowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR.

'Full Agreement' Reported

LD291148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker received Wojciech Jaruzelski for a friendly talk at noon on Monday. The politicians discussed fundamental questions pertaining to continued cooperation between the SED and the PZPR and the GDR and People's Republic of Poland. The two sides agreed that concrete measures for the further development of relations on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance have to be taken. They expressed the certainty that the course and outcome of the official friendship visit will give new impetus to the further development of the overall, fraternal cooperation between the two closely linked parties, states and peoples in the interest of peace and socialism.

During a discussion of topical international question, the two sides affirmed their states' determination to do everything for the further development of international relations in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence in order to ensure that the cause of peace is being successfully defended.

The friendly meeting was characterized by full agreement on all questions discussed.

Press Comment

AU261524 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Commentary by "G.P.": "GDR Firmly at the Side of Socialist Poland, Lasting Alliance for Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] In the past decades fraternal relations have developed between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, relations typical of socialist states and peoples. They are based on the common aims and interests of both countries and serve building the new socialist social order and safeguarding peace.

Side by side with the Soviet Union, both states in the past made an important contribution toward advancing the process of detente which has proved to be so beneficial for the peoples of Europe. In this development the fraternal relations between the GDR and People's Poland have become a first-rate stable factor for peace and security on our continent.

In view of the attempts of imperialism to exacerbate the international relations through intensified armament, and thus to conjure up the danger of a war, it is becoming more and more obvious every day how important it is to strengthen this community in the struggle for peace. The present exacerbation of the world situation has not come as a thunderbolt out of the blue. Quite some time ago powerful circles of monopoly capital changed their course from the policy of detente to the policy of confrontation. As you know, the NATO long-term armament program was adopted as long ago as in May 1978 in Washington. A further serious exacerbation was caused by the NATO missile decision adopted in Brussels in December 1979. The events in Poland were used as a pretext for further pushing excessive armament. You can be sure: Had the events in Poland not taken place, some other "motive" would have been found as a smokescreen to hide the peace-endangering intentions of the reactionary circles of imperialism.

They want to play the "Polish card" so as to alter the political map of Europe which has developed as a result of the crushing of fascism and the transformation in the postwar period. By breaking socialist Poland out of the structure of the Warsaw Pact, they wanted to cause the edifice of the European postwar order, which has been sanctioned under international law in the Helsinki Final Act, to collapse. In pursuing these aims, the NATO strategists are not in the least interested in the fate of the Polish people, who are faced with difficulties.

With its sovereign decision on 13 December of last year, the Polish leadership under Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has put a stop to this dangerous development. This step has been welcomed by all forces which advocate that the fruits of detente be saved, and that it will not be permitted to upset the existing balance which is a decisive factor for stability on our continent.

The socialist German worker-peasant state and all GDR people are standing firmly at the side of our Polish neighbors who are about to lead the country out of the crisis caused by the counterrevolution. We know from our own experience that true friendship stands its test particularly in difficult situations. In this sense we are rendering fraternal aid to the Polish class brothers. This proletarian solidarity, this socialist internationalism is expressed in the strengthening of our political, economic, military and cultural cooperation.

In the GDR, socialist Poland will always have a true friend and reliable ally, Erich Honecker decalred at the turn of the year. "We aver our firm solidarity with the fraternal Polish people, with all upright communists and true patriots of Poland in their struggle for solving the task of consolidating the socialist order and thus peace and security on the European Continent," he stressed.

The close affinity between the GDR and People's Poland, the consolidation of the community of states rallied around the Soviet Union -- that is the right and appropriate answer to the imperialist policy of threats and boycotts. It serves the strengthening of socialism, and thus the consolidation of peace.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST LIBYA DENOUNCED

AU261504 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Commentary by Klaus Bischoff: "Threat Against Libya"]

[Text] Within the next half year, the U.S. 6th Fleet will hold large-scale maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra off the Libyan coast. This has now been officially announced in Washington. The American Navy will carry out missile tests, since -- according to the responsible secretary -- the Gulf of Sidra is "the only territory in the Mediterranean where the United States can launch missiles for training purposes."

The impudent act of piracy in the summer of last year, when the United States also held maneuvers there, is not yet forgotten: Two American interceptors which had taken off from the "Nimitz" aircraft carrier shot down two Libyan reconnaissance planes without hesitation.

This warlike act has been the climax so far of a great number of hostile actions against this North African country. Only recently, Washington started a slander campaign with the assertion that Libya is planning an attack on President Reagan. Due to a lack of evidence it was finally quietly stopped. Instead of that, there have been reports which must be taken far more seriously, according to which the CIA is preparing a project for murdering Libyan revolution leader Al-Qadhdhafi. In December, U.S. visas for travel to Libya were declared invalid, and all U.S. citizens in Libya were called upon by Washington to leave the country. At the beginning of March, the U.S. National Security Council decided to boycott Libyan oil.

With provocative actions which threaten peace in the Mediterranean region and in the Arab area, the United States takes action against a country whose progressive changes in the country limited the power of the foreign concerns and whose anti-imperialist foreign policy is a thorn in the side of the White House strategists. Thus Washington continues its confrontation policy, this time by threatening, by launching missiles in the Mediterranean.

SINDERMANN, WALDE ATTEND SORB GROUP CONGRESS

26 Mar Proceedings

LD261800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Cottbus, 26 Mar (ADN) -- The 10th National Congress of the Domowina [Sorb cultural organization] opened in Cottbus today. During 2 days of consultations, some 1,000 delegates and guests will be discussing the tasks of the socialist national organization of the Sorbs in the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. With applause they welcomed Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, and Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executive.

About 100,000 Sorbs live in the GDR today, in Ober- and Niederlausitz in Dresden and Cottbus Bezirke in a bilingual region. The headquarters of their organization, the Domowina, which is part of the GDR National Front, is in Bautzen.

In a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, the SED Central Committee praises the manifold achievements of the Sorb working people. Through the commttitted and active work of its members the Domowina is making "an important contribution to the overall strengthening of our socialist worker and peasant state."

27 Mar Proceedings

LD271152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0839 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Cottbus, 27 Mar (ADN) -- The 10th National Congress of the Domowina continued tis discussions on Saturday in the Cottbus municipal hall. Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the People's chamber, and Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executive were cordially welcomed at the second day of the congress.

Delegates of the local groups and kreis associations of the organization of the Sorbs from Ober- and Niederlausitz proclaimed in the debate their readiness as citizens of Sorb nationality to work even more energetically and conscientiously at the shaping of developed socialist society in the GDR. In addition to confirming a draft resolution the congress will elect the national executive and its first secretary.

Sindermann Speech

LD261832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1612 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Cottbus, 26 Mar (ADN) -- The delegates and guests of the 10th National Congress of Domowina listened attentively to the address given by Horst Sindermann, who conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker. Sindermann paid tribute to the Domowina's close links with the socialist state and its achievements in the realization of the 10th SED Congress resolutions. The multifarious and richly traditional cultural creativity of the Sorbs was a great enrichment of the socialist national culture of the GDR.

Horst Sindermann dealt in some detail with the burning questions pertaining to the preservation of peace. "Who in his creative work and in his longing for happiness and peace could overlook the shadows that have spread over our world? The most reactionary forces, particularly in the United States -- but unfortunately not only there -- have wanted to block the people's path to a more peaceful future with the arms buildup, military intervention forces and nuclear threats and want to pursue not a policy of cooperation between states but one of confrontation," he said.

Detente, which brought to mankind so much hope for lasting peace, is to be replaced by the cold war, hatred between peoples and the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe, Sindermann went on.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states that rally round the main force for peace, the national liberation movements in Latin America, Africa and Asia and the powerful peace movement in the capitalist countries will thwart these plans of an adventurous clique in a broad militant front. Horst Sindermann said that, faced with the question of peace or war, the forces for peace will be guided by such proposals as were recently put forward by Leonid Brezhnev for the unilateral freeze on medium-range nuclear weapons. This initiative is renewed proof of socialism's desire for peace.

In the final part of his speech Horst Sindermann outlined the tasks involved in the implementation of the socialist economic strategy for the eighties. He expressed his joy that these problems were going to be discussed thoroughly at the Domowina congress. The high point of the first day of discussions was the award to the Domowina of the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold, which was presented by Horst Sindermann on behalf of Erich Honecker. The delegates expressed their thanks for this symbol of appreciation of the work of their organization with vigorous applause.

FRG PAPER VIEWS NEW MILITARY SERVICE LAW

DW261225 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial signed M.E.: "Peace Here and Over There"]

[Text] The young Germans in the GDR liable to military service must feel as having escaped after fears during the past few days that the "Volkskammer" would impose on them a fourth half year of basic military service in addition to the hitherto one and a half year. But his is about all relatively favorable that can be said about the new draft military service law. Once again it added to the militarization of the socialist garrison state on German soil -- ranging from further intensified socialist military education and pre-military training to the possibility of fully including women in compuslory military service.

This is more than just a quantitative change in already the existing provisions and practices. Granted, the military education in schools over there has existed for three years now and the "militia of the working class" and the "society for sport and technology," which engages in premilitary training, for as much as three decades. But the new military service law, which embraces all institutions of militarization, above all is to set a signal right now; it is to threaten and to intimidate the broadening pacifist strata of the people as well as the churches, which are trying to support them. The banning of a sewed on badge, which with reference to an Old Testament prophet recommends the reforging of "swords into ploughshares," is only the initial sign of a qualitatively changed situation.

Nobody expects or demands that the GDR leadership do away with its military instruments. The saying "create peace without weapons" in fact is lacking any persuasive power. But what is decisive is as to whether one is allowed to join ranks in a so-called peace movement or if in so doing one is becoming a scapegoat. In such a way the peace issue suddenly turns into an issue of freedom: in the Federal Republic anybody is allowed to personally reject the principle of armed peace though he cannot justify this plausibly; in the GDR, however, these people are exposed to repressive means -- even if they are merely suspected of such opinions. The GDR's new military service law gives rise to pondering about peace, peace-mindedness and the safeguarding of peace.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA -- On Friday [12 March] Joachim Elm, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Australia, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Sir Zelman Cowen, governor general of Australia. During the talk both sides stressed their readiness to further develop cooperation in the interest of peace and to the benefit of the peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

NEMETH DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE CONFERENCE 29 MARCH

LD291118 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 29 Mar (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Prague today -- at the head of a delegation -- at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The delegation is going to attend the conference of Central Committee secretaries of the socialist countries' fraternal parties dealing with issues of party and mass organization.

MARJAI MEETS WITH FRG'S SCHMIDT IN HAMBURG

LD282026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The West German chancellor has received Jozsef Marjai. The deputy premier met for 1 and 1/2 hours with Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg. Later Jozsef Marjai met with leaders of the city of Hamburg and discussed economic issues with them. In the past few days Jozsef Marjai had talks in Bonn and Bremen with leading West German politicians.

SPD'S EGON BAHR BEGINS BUDAPEST VISIT 28 MARCH

LD281806 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Egon Bahr, member of the German SPD Presidium, has arrived in Budapest. He is accompanied by (Eugen Zeidmann), the foreign policy specialist of the party's parliamentary group. They were received by Gyula Horn, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee International Relations Department.

PAPAL NUNCIO, LUIGI POGGI BEGINS VISIT 24 MARCH

AU261336 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 82 p 8

[MTI report: "Vatican Representative in Hungary"]

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday to have talks, in accordance with the practice that has developed, with Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, on timely issues.

During his visit to Hungary, the Vatican representatives will meet with Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, president of the Hungarian Catholic bench of bishops, and several members of the bench of bishops.

AMBRUS SIGNS 1982 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC

LD262030 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Ambrus and a representative of Chen Jie, minister of external economy and foreign trade of the People's Republic of China, signed a bilateral goods exchange and payments agreement for 1982 in Beijing. [sentence as received] It foresees a growth in the bilateral exchange of goods.

Under the agreement Hungary will export to China, among others, machine lines for the production of incandescent lamps, medical equipment instruments, pharmaceuticals and chemical fertilizers.

The Chinese deliveries to Hungary will be dominated by light industry articles: ready made clothes, knitwear, cotton and silk cloths, stationery, porcelain, etc. Other exports to Hungary include chemicals, base materials for medicines and nonferrous metals. The signing ceremony was attended by Chen Muhua, minister of external economy and foreign trade.

VARKONYI DELIVERS SPEECH AT INDIAN CP CONGRESS

LD272136 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 27 Mar (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG, is heading a delegation attending the congress of the Communist Party of India (CPI). The Saturday issue of the paper reports Peter Varkonyi's contribution delivered at the congress, and also reports about his talks.

Addressing the congress Peter Varkonyi said, among other things, that a joint stand in the international communist and labour movement is increasingly necessary for opposing the imperialist efforts aimed at upsetting military balance of force, for preserving the achievements of detente and in the interest of expanding them to the military field as well. "This is why we greet those statements in the documents and contributions at the CPI congress which emphasize the importance of strengthening the, by now traditional, positive elements of Indian foreign policy. The anti-colonialist, non-aligned policy of the Republic of India aimed at expanding its relations with the socialist countries alike serves the national interests of your country and the peace of the world," stressed Peter Varkonyi and added: "The HSWP and the CPI are linked with the close ties of mutual fraternal solidarity, the fundamental interests of the international communist movement, cooperation serving to attain the common targets."

The delegation of the HSWP was received by N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the CPI National Council, and N.D. Sundrial, head of the Foreign Affairs Department. At the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the sides stated with satisfaction that relations between the two parties are traditionally good. The sides expressed their readiness to further develop these relations.

PUJA TALKS WITH SRI LANKA LEADERS IN COLOMBO

LD271004 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Colombo, 26 Mar (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, currently on an official visit in Sri Lanka, called on Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa today morning. Later in the day Frigyes Puja conferred with Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed about bilateral relations and international affairs, with Hungarian Ambassador [words indistinct] to Sri Lanka attending. President Junius Jayewardene received Frigyes Puja in his office early in the afternoon.

Talks Expanded

LD271010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs and his host are holding talks not planned for in the original program. The host country's minister of foreign affairs, Hameed, suggested to Frigyes Puja that they meet again and discuss how relations between the two countries can be expanded. In the first round of the talks, the two ministers of foreign affairs mainly surveyed international political issues. Frigyes Puja has invited his Sri Lankan colleague for a visit to Hungary.

JARUZELSKI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GDR

Departure Report

LD290846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, a Polish party and state delegation has departed for an official, friendly visit to the GDR. It is headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. The ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent in Berlin, (Eugeniusz Waszczuk), reported that the GDR capital has prepared itself very enthusiastically for this visit. The main streets of the town and the dozen or so kilometers that will be travelled have been decorated with the flags of both states. Portraits of Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker have been put up. The papers have published the route of the motorcade and information on the program for the visit. Numerous articles on and reports from Poland have appeared in the mass media.

Greeted by Honecker

LD290938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the morning of 29 March a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, arrived in the GDR on an official friendly visit. At the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was handsomely decked with the state flags of both states, the Polish guests were cordially greeted by Erich Honecker, by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, as well as by other members of the supreme political and state authorities of the GDR.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH PAX LEADER, WRITER

LD261908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met today with writer Jan Dobraczynski and Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax Association.

During the talk against the backdrop of an analysis of the country's general moral and political situation many subjects connected with the culture and creative activities of Catholics in Poland were discussed. Their contribution in the action of achieving accord among the nation was also discussed.

SEJM ADOPTS BILLS, ELECTS OFFICIALS, ENDS SESSION

LD261620 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Report by parliamentary correspondent]

[Excerpts] The 2-day Sejm debates are coming to an end.

The Sejm today discussed a bill on changing the Constitution and a bill on the tribunal of state. The bill on changing the Constitution was passed unanimously, while the bill on the tribunal of state was passed with four abstentions.

The Sejm also elected a Commission for Constitutional Responsibility, whose creation is envisaged in the passed bill on the state tribunal. Thus the number of Sejm commissions has increased to 27. Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszekjosochacki was elected chairman of this commission.

In the next point of the agenda, ZSL Deputy Maria Prus, on behalf of the Commission for Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection and that of Legislative Work, presented the draft bill on the standardization of the terms of office of the people's councils at primary and voivodship level.

The draft assumes the prolongation, by 2 more years, of the terms of office of the people's councils of primary level, elected on 5 February 1978. According to the draft, the next elections to the people's councils -- unless the Sejm decides otherwise, and of course it won't -- would take place at the fixed time after the passing of the term of office of the people's councils of the primary and voivodship levels, that is, after 23 March 1984. These would at the same time be elections to the people's councils and the Sejm, the term of office of which also expires on 23 March 1984.

The prolongation of the term of office of the people's councils at the primary level brings, as a consequence, the automatic prolongation of the term of office for the members of the mediatory commissions [komisje rozjemcze], and the appeal commissions for labor affairs, and the terms of office of village elders [soltysi].

The Sejm unanimously passed this bill.

The Sejm also passed a resolution on creating a socioeconomic council affiliated to the Sejm. There were two votes against and nine abstentions.

The Sejm presidium, after consultation with the Convent of Elders, proposed appointing Deputy Jan Szczepanski to the post of chairman of the Socioeconomic Commission of the Sejm. Deputy Jan Szczepanski was unanimously elected to the post of chairman of the commission.

Subsequently, items up to No. 10 on the agenda were discussed. Written and other questions by deputies are still being discussed. We will give a broader reportage in our report to be broadcast at 2300. We are now ending our reports from the house of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

Socioeconomic Commission

LD261732 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The 2-day session of the Sejm is coming to an end. On behalf of the Commission of Self-Management of Employees of Enterprises, the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and the Commission for Legislative Work, Deputy Marian Zolnierczyk presented a draft statute on the creation of a Socioeconomic Commission affiliated to the Sejm. The commission is envisaged as a consultative and advisory body to the Sejm consisting of representatives of work forces of enterprises, farmers, representatives of cooperative organizations and craftsmen as well as representatives of professional and social organizations and of artistic and scientific associations.

The deputy speaker said the creation of such a commission would meet the expectations of the public concerning the development of the concept of social consultation as described in the Constitution.

The Sejm passed a resolution regarding the creation of the socioeconomic commission with two votes against the nine abstentions. As a result of a vote, Deputy Jan Szczepanski was elected chairman.

During the discussion on the last point of the agenda the chamber listened to the answers given by the representatives of the government to the written and verbal questions posed by the deputies.

Session Ends

LD261810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The 2-day session of the Polish Sejm ended in Warsaw at 1635. At the close of the session the Sejm adopted a resolution on the completion of its present session.

SEJM COMMISSIONS MEET IN WARSAW 27 MAR

LD271738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The Sejm Commissions of National Defense and Maritime Economy and Shipping and the Extraordinary Commission for Reviewing the Draft Law on Cooperatives and Unions met in Warsaw today. The Commission of National Defense reviewed, among other things a Ministry of National Defense report on the principles of the activity of the local military groups and military commissars in martial law conditions. The Commission of Maritime Economy and Shipping reviewed the scientific and research conditions and tasks of the maritime economy. The extraordinary commission discussed the general concept of a draft law on cooperatives and unions as well as the remarks and proposals submitted since the moment this draft was first read at a plenary session.

Defense Commission

LD272100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The Sejm Commissions of National Defense, Maritime Economy and Shipping and the extraordinary Commission for Reviewing the Draft Law on Cooperatives and Unions met in Warsaw today.

The National Defense Commission reviewed a Ministry of National Defense report on the activities of local military groups and military commissars under the conditions of martial law as well as the progress made in the implementation of the 1976-80 culture development program in the armed forces.

The commission has ascertained that the Polish Army, which guards the security of the state irrespective of the difficult internal situation of the country, it carried out its duties continually, systematically and in conformity with the training plan. The activities of the Polish Army consolidate the combat ability and civic upbringing of soldiers.

In addition to these basic duties the Polish Army is engaged in activities for the benefit of the national economy and receives the universal respect and appreciation of the community. The deputies have also established that the current activities of the military operational groups and commissars testify to how much still needs to be done regarding the streamlining and strengthening of the state and economic administration, particularly at the primary level.

The role of the military operational groups and commissars consists not only in the firm implementation of the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and general regulations of the law, but in resolving -- in partnership with representatives of local authorities -- issues emerging from the needs of development and the necessity of overcoming the crisis.

The commission expressed its conviction that the activities of the operational groups and commissars are useful and should be continued.

The commission also approved the program for cultural and educational activities in the Polish People's Army contained in the 1981-85 schedule for the development of culture.

Commission on Draft Bill

LD271734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The Sejm extraordinary commission, chaired by Deputy Jerzy Ruraczynski, met today to examine the draft bill on cooperatives and their unions. The draft proposal and comments made since the first reading of the draft at a plenary meeting were examined. The draft will now be examined by the commission's four troubleshooting teams. It is expected that the work of the commission will last until the end of June this year.

Transportation Commission

LD272246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] A Sejm Commission for Transport and Communications held a session in Warsaw today. Steps taken by the two ministries to sensibly utilize raw materials and power to safeguard public property were discussed. According to the report presented to the deputies the program for the electrification of railways -- 300 kilometers per year -- will make it possible to save approximately 300,000 tons of coal or 33,000 tons of diesel fuel. Bans have been lifted and decisions annulled on the closing down of small stations so that railroad transportation can get as close to the consumer as possible. This will alleviate the necessity of having to rely on the services of the more expensive road transportation.

It was also stated that the area of freight management does not look too good. Last year the value of stolen packages amounted to Z300 million. In connection with this compensations paid out for theft and damage amounted to Z780 million. In order to improve this situation a ban has been imposed on using damaged cars. It was also stressed during the session that the timetable which is being drafted for 1982-83 is to be arranged so that diesel engines will be excluded from electric railroads.

The session was attended by representatives of the Supreme Control Chamber, the Council of Ministers, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Council of Ministers' office.

Trade Commission

LD271450 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Mar (PAP) -- The Sejm Foreign Trade Commission has met to review Poland's cooperation with other CEMA countries concerning utilisation of the country's idle production potential and completion of unfinished investment projects in Poland by joint effort of the CEMA countries. The meeting was attended by deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Stanislaw Dlugosz, and representatives of the ministries concerned.

Mr Dlugosz stated that because of import problems industrial production continued to fall significantly. Last year, Poland's production capacities were utilised in some 60-70 per cent, which made it very difficult to maintain full employment.

The primary task now, especially because of restrictions taken against Poland by Western countries, is to gain access to more raw materials.

Political stabilisation and the offer of assistance from the CEMA countries are contributing to the expansion of production possibilites of the Polish industry through the launching of mutually advantageous processing of raw materials and components supplied by socialist partners said the Polish planner.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES CZYREK FOREIGN POLICY REPORT

LD270938 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 27 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Mar (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU stressed that in a special resolution the Sejm (Polish parliament) confirmed the correctness and the invariability of the fundamental principles of the Polish foreign policy which were shaped at the same time when People's Poland was set up.

"Conclusions from the debate of the Sejm deputies and of the report by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek boil down to a statement: Poland above all needs internal and external peace to be able to solve by herself difficult domestic problems and to restore her active international position," the daily underlined.

It also pointed out that the Sejm firmly rejected and condemned attempts to isolate Poland in the international arena made by the U.S. and some NATO countries, considering them as a manifestation of interference in Poland's internal affairs, of discriminating against Poland and as the striving to limit her influence on shaping the situation in Europe. The Sejm also recalled the basic realities defining Poland's place in Europe and in the existing alignment of forces worldwide, including her uninfringeable alliance and friendship with the USSR.

As it has been so far, Poland comes out for consistent implementation of international accords serving detente, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

"Being backed by her socialist allies, in cooperation with friendly countries Poland will bring her contribution to the process of detente. We are open to the world and its problems. At the same time, we are determined to protect our national and state reasons," the daily concludes.

Further Details

LD272140 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Mar 82

["Confirmation of Principles" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Mar (PAP) — TRYBUNA LUDU publishes an article on Polish foreign policy under the headline: "Confirmation of Principles."

Here is what the article says:

One can draw the following conclusion from the Sejm debates and the report by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek: Poland above all needs internal and external peace to be able to solve difficult domestic problems and to restore its international standing by itself.

Stabilization in Poland, a state with a population of 36 million people and which is located in such an important place in Europe, directly affects the strengthening of the peaceful order in Europe, which arose as a result of the crushing of the Third Reich and the implementation of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements.

The United States and certain NATO countries are trying to exploit the difficult internal situation in Poland in order to change the alignment of forces -- and not only in Europe. Imperialist forces would like to internationalize the Polish crisis and make it a pretext for a new arms race and the destruction of the process of East-West detente; in addition to this political and propagandist aggression is being carried out against Poland. Economic restrictions and attempts to isolate Poland on the international arena are being applied.

The Polish Sejm resolutely rejected and condemned such attempts, considering them to be interference in Poland's internal affairs, discrimination against Poland and an attempt to limit her influence on the development of the situation in Europe. The Polish Sejm also recalled the real and fundamental facts which determine Poland's place in Europe and in the existing alignment of forces in the world.

The article goes on to say that these facts include the friendship and inviolable alliance with the Soviet Union, an alliance of historic and strategic importance which is a national necessity and the cornerstone of Polish independence, and the immunity of Polish borders. Poland now has tried and tested allies on all its borders. Poland belongs to the socialist community and the defensive coalition of the Warsaw Pact.

Backed by its socialist allies, in cooperation with friendly countries, Poland will make its contribution to the process of detente in Europe. Plans to isolate Poland are futile. Poland is "open to the world and its problems." At the same time Poland is prepared to defend its national and state interests.

TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion that these are the invariable principles of Polish foreign policy, which were reaffirmed by the Polish Sejm.

PAP REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU261327 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Government Presidium at Work" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE REPORTS: ON 19 MARCH, THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EXAMINED A REPORT BY THE MINISTER OF LABOR, WAGES AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ON THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

The 1981 plan called for a reduction in employment in the socialized economy by about 150,000 employees, mainly in industry and construction. However, compared with 1980, it increased by 37,000. That resulted from the fact that the number of personnel in individual units did not depend on the amount of production. Because of the cuts in worktime in connection with the introduction of work free Saturdays, of the irregularities in production rhythm mainly caused by the strikes, and because of the breakdown in labor discipline, labor productivity declined.

As a result, the nember of personnel employed in the socialized economy significantly exceeded real needs, while labor productivity was low, and wages were rising. In this situation the number of vacancies exceeded the number of persons looking for jobs.

THIS YEAR THE SITUATION ON THE LABOR MARKET WILL UNDERGO RADICAL CHANGES. The structure of production will change. That means that some employees will have to go to other jobs. If no more jobs are available, trouble may occur in employing young people graduated from schools above the elementary level.

In connection with this the government presidium has obligated all ministers concerned to adopt solutions making it possible to pursue an effective employment policy under the conditions of the economic reform. In particular, it instructed them to work out and to apply in the control of the labor market economic mechanisms inducing enterprises to follow the state policy for employment. The government presidium also instructed them to organize alternate and emergency [zastepcze i interwencyjne] jobs and to provide conditions facilitating the transfers and retraining of employees.

Material means for those actions have been provided in the employment fund.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES HAVE BEEN OBLIGATED TO PROVIDE THOSE TRANSFERRED AND LOOKING FOR JOBS WITH BETTER INFORMATION. It has been found advisable to speed up the transfers of employees from enterprises and jobs that have been wound up to enterprises where they are particularly needed, particularly in transportation, agriculture, services and craftmanship. This action is to be carried out in accordance with the needs and possibilities of the national economy and with the interests of employees. Assistance in credits, production means, raw and other materials is further to be given to employees starting jobs of their on.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HAS INSTRUCTED THE MINISTER OF LABOR, WAGES AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS TO PREPARE NEW PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES FROM HIGHER SCHOOLS. The particular point is to substitute economic incentives to employ those graduates for administrative prohibitions and orders.

The need was noted to promote the elastic forms of employment: part-time and contract jobs. This should improve services in various fields (trade, post, banks, social insurance, education and health services), as well as provide jobs, mainly for women, pensioners and students.

THEN THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EXAMINED AND ADOPTED A "PROGRAM FOR SOCIAL STABILIZATION, AS WELL AS FOR STABILIZING PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY IN 1982." In the discussion it was noted that the years 1980 and 1981 were remarkable for increased threats to public order. That was directly caused by the deep sociopolitical and economic crisis in the country. The manifestations of anarchy multiplied, irregularities occurred in various fields of public life, and the process of disorganization in the national economy advanced. Social discipline deteriorated, and as a result the number of infringements of the law increased, criminal and economic offences, as well as the manifestations of profiteering rapidly multiplied. Such phenomena as alcolholism, social sponging, the corruption of teenagers, defects in the protection of public and private property, drug addiction, escapes from legal confinement, and so forth intensified.

THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW HAS TANGIBLY CHECKED THAT DANGEROUS TREND. THE RESOLUTE ACTIONS AND THE INCREASED SANCTIONS HAVE RESTRICTED PROFITEERING, INCREASED THE NUMBER OF DETECTED CASES OF PLUNDERING PUBLIC PROPERTY, AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST MISMANAGEMENT AND WASTAGE HAS BECOME MORE EFFECTIVE. Conditions have been provided for fighting and preventing delinquency.

By its decision of 25 January 1982, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic obligated the organs of state administration to take coordinated steps to normalize the situation in the country and to strengthen the security of the state.

The goal of those steps has been specified in the thesis adopted by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on the need for an orderly, strong and just state. This is why the "program for social stabilization and for stabilizing public order and safety in 1982" provides for measures

TO CONSISTENTLY FOSTER PUBLIC CALM AND ORDER IN THE COUNTRY IN A WAY NOTICEABLE BY ALL CITIZENS;

TO IMPROVE THE LEGAL SYSTEM; TO PROVIDE CONDITIONS FOR THE ABSOLUTE OBSERVATION OF THE LAW, AND FOR THE CONFORMITY OF THE LAW WITH CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE VALID PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST MORALITY;

TO RESTORE AND TO CONSOLIDATE EFFICIENT STATE AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, TO FIGHT BUREAUCRACY, AUTOCRACY, ARROGANCE, THE PURSUIT OF PRIVATE INTERESTS AND THE MANIFESTATIONS OF ANARCHY;

TO PROTECT THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AGAINST DELINQUENCY;

TO BOOST AMONG THE PUBLIC RESPECT FOR LABOR, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO RESIST DISHONESTY AND SPONGING IN EVERY SHAPE;

TO FOMENT PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL FOR THE TROUBLESOME MANIFESTATIONS OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY;

TO IMPROVE SOCIAL DISCIPLINE BY ALL LEGAL MEANS.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ENDORSED THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREE PROVIDING FOR INCREASING THE PRESENT TAX REDUCTIONS FOR PERSONS ACTIVE IN HANDICRAFTS, CATERING, OR RUNNING BOARDING HOUSES. The tax-exempted portion of sums used for the construction of an enterprise for economic purposes, for the repair of a house or premises, and for the purchase of machines and equipment will increase from 30 to 50 percent, and that of money used to buy trucks, vans and tractors will increase from 15 to 25 percent. The investment facilities provided should encourage craftsmen and small-scale manufacturers to increase the production of material goods and to provide more services.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE FLOOD IN PLOCK VOIVODSHIP, THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM RESOLVED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION.

As a result of the flood in Plock Voivocship -- 200 dwellings in private houses had been destroyed completely -- 199 houses with 322 dwellings must be rebuilt, and 328 houses with 422 dwellings need capital repairs. Housing is urgently needed for 3,000 persons. In view of that, the government presidium has authorized the Plock voivode and the board of the central housing construction cooperative union to exceed allocations for housing construction, the development of the infrastructure, for the purchase and assembly of 100 prefabricated one-family houses for families whose situation is the most difficult, by Z333 million.

The government presidium has instructed the ministers of agriculture and food economy, and of administration, local economy and protection of the environment to urgently prepare a comprehensive government decision concerning the elimination of the effects of the floods in other voivodships.

THEN THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EXAMINED A REPORT BY THE MINISTER OF MINING AND POWER INDUSTRY ON THE FULFILLMENT OF PROMISES MADE TO MINERS, in particular to increase the mining personnel, to develop the social infrastructure necessary for this purpose, to build more houses for miners, and to improve the supplies of market commodities, and particularly of detergents, to miners.

According to the report, in 1981 the coal mining personnel increased by about 29,500 compared with 1980. Provisions have been made for increasing that number in 1982 by a further 17,000 to 20,000.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM HAS INSTRUCTED THE MINISTER OF MINING AND POWER INDUSTRY, IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER MINISTRIES, TO CONTINUE TO FULFILL OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED BY THE STATE WITH REGARD TO MINING COMMUNITIES. The mining labor enjoys general respect. In recent months, it has produced good results. That respect for miners should manifest itself in constant and particular solicitude for their work and living conditions. A comprehensive program for building houses for mining communities should be worked out before 31 May 1982, and a program for improving social facilities in mines before 15 May.

Those programs will be included in the central socioeconomic plan.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS OLSZOWSKI SPEECH 26 MAR

LD272256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 82

["Extensive excerpts" of speech given by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a meeting of party activists in Sroda Wielkopolska on 26 March -- recorded]

[Text] Under pressure from an unusually dramatic course of events between the ninth extraordinary party congress and the day 13 December, it was as if the sense of this political event which is of historic significance, became erased from the awareness of a part of society as well as from the awareness of some of our party members. I am speaking here again of the profoundl/ democratic turnabout which occurred in our party at the ninth congress as a result of an analysis of the causes of the state that preceded August 1980, an analysis made in accordance with the critical assessments of the working class as well as in accordance with the party's own will to regenerate itself. I remind you that the ninth congress took place under exceptional circumstances, in the middle of a further intensification of the profound social and political crisis and the developing crisis of the economy, that is in the crossfire of a tough political struggle and at the same time in the work of opposing an avalanche of material adversities. [Word indistinct] at the ninth congress our party succeeded in expressing the resolute will of its class, the workers' nucleus, and of all of its forces acting with the interests of Poland and the ideals of socialism in mind, by undertaking the duty of opposing the confrontational and anti-socialist actions and of meeting the challenge of the real dramatic circumstances of the crisis, that is the political and economic ones.

Thus, the ninth extraordinary congress became an objectively important turning point in the history of our party, and no doubt in the history of our fatherland. Despite a transient change in the political situation in Poland after 13 December, the main framework of the policy decisions of the congress retains its historical importance in the same way as the Leninist, democratic changes carried out in the statute of our party cannot be subjected to any short-term or tactical reasons. The ninth congress has closed once and for all one chapter in the life of the party and has opened a second, new democratic one full of hope.

This also means that the party, marching at the head of society and fighting for the consolidation of its ideological, political and moral leadership, has entered, with the entire nation, the threshold of a new epoch of Poland's development. Neither the extent of offenses that were really committed, nor the depth of the deformations of life in the past, nor the vastness of the economic difficulties, nor the fact that acute contradictions still exist in society today will change this fact.

This is helped by the awareness of the patriotic (?aims) which have been molded by our situation today. This is also promoted by the fact that martial law was introduced to defend socialism and the interests of Poland, to defend the Polish nation and the Polish state. However, many struggles and a tremendous amount of work still await us. But one thing is sure. We have found ourselves in a current of an irreversible historical process, the main direction of which is mapped out by the idea of socialism, in other words of social justice. The fundamental aim of this process today is the restoration of the role of subject [podmict] the role of the main executive force of the working class in the party and in society in relation to the patriotic and progressive forces in the life of the entire nation. This applies to our internal life in the country and to the role of Poland in international life, in Europe and in the world. [Sentence indistinct] The need to restore to the nation and Poland the full role of subject is of decisive and historical importance.

Our country, our state, can never again be the object of manipulations, either by any kind of internal forces inspired by a non-Polish interest or by external forces which both in 1939 and now are attempting to use Poland as a card in a game for their own interests, and that's it. A vivid example of undisguised strivings of this kind is the aggressive and restrictive policy of the Reagan administration, which is ruthless against Poles.

We are primarily building our hopes on (?work), intensive from the foundations, on the sweat of one's brow, but also on fondness for democracy (?and) justice, on feeling dignity and responsibility to one's own society. The idea of socialism is (?again finding) itself in these ideals, these strivings of Poles, and it will express them more and more clearly and strongly. The ideas also grown in the Polish soil (?where it is embedded) with its roots; it was toward this idea that the political thought of Joachim Lelewel [19th century Polish academic and patriotic activist]; Debowski, [19th century revolutionary democratic activist, philosopher] Stanislaw (?Boruszel); Father Piotr Sciegienny [organized peasants union in 1844] and Ludwick Warynski [19th century revolutonary and socialist activist] essentially strove.

This idea was a link between a struggle for national liberation and a struggle for the social liberation of people, workers and farmers -- of Polish people who were repressed. Today, this idea is our own key to the future, the key which has been cut and hardened by the conditions of the development of Polish history and which has been shaped by the awareness that there is no path which is more just in the development of humanity. This path can and should be perfected and straightened all the time. However, it leads through our country, it goes through our country along the Vistula and Varta rivers and along the Polish fields and towns. That is why it is ours.

The deliberations of the Ninth PZPR Congress proceeded and the main points of the program of this extraordinary congress were created in this spirit of patriotic and democratic strivings. Both the delegates to the congress and the members of the new Central Committee were elected according to the free will of the party members. The fundamental decisions of the programmatic resolution of the ninth congress are still -- and this fact was confirmed by the seventh plenum -- a signpost for our party.

We must be a party of action. All of its people -- primary party organizations and echelons, and the party as a whole -- must be active. Marxism-Leninism is an ideological binder for the whole party. However, this naturally is not enough. Our party has always declared this fact. During successive crises we have stated that there were ideological acts of neglect, and then it was quickly announced that they had been overcome. In the 1970's the victory of Marxism in the awareness of the nation was proclaimed in a manner which was almost triumphant.

This victory concerned arts, too. In 1981, on the other hand, the so-called seminar of (?the experienced) in [words indistinct] proclaimed, I will quote here, that the PZPR had ceased to be a political party and that it had neither ideology nor a program, end of the quotation.

The ninth congress emphasized strongly and with conviction the acts of neglect as far as the ideological work in the 1970's was concerned. The result of those acts of neglect was a disintegration of the ideological front, which had gone relatively far. Many theoreticians left the party. Those were the people who, until then, had regarded themselves as Marxists. The party was surrendering its positions in certain papers, at certain universities and at certain establishments of the ideological front.

The ninth congress repelled the attack on the Marxist-Leninist character of our party, an attack which is difficult to compare to any other in the last decade. Pressures for social-democratization of the state were rejected. However, this danger is not completely averted. Because there is again the threat that since our opponents have lost in an open encounter they will be shaping themselves as Marxists, they will again make incantations out of Marxism by watering out its (?spontaneity). What matters then is that Marxism should become in our activity, in the party activity, a true ideology and not just a declaration of hollow words. It should be developed as a science. On this question today, we also have a lot to do on radio and television.

What should be done so that socialist ideas can be popularized more and more broadly in the party and throughout our society? A discussion with the draft of the ideological-program declaration "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going" is developing. This declaration relates, or rather the draft relates, to such fundamental matters as our origin, as the experience which arises out of our party's struggle, as the nearest program aims and, finally, it relates to matter of attitude to the socialist state and the shape of our party itself. We should broadly (?lead) this discussion to the society, and especially to the youth.

We have spoken at the congress for openness of political life, while being aware that the rebuilding and strengthening of social confidence in the authorities and in the party will only be possible in the conditions of restoring socialist democracy, the aim of which is the principle of democracy. This is served, on the one hand, by the reform of the central state administration and the country's economy but also by the realization of the working people's right to directly participate in governing the state and administrate the economy. The ninth congress has not left any vagueness on this question. It was decided that legal statutory regulations will act on the basis of democratic mechanisms, socio-political life, authentic workers' self-government and social self-government -- rural, cooperative and local, that is socialist self-government.

Legal principles. The congress' resolution recommends working out new regulations in the future for elections to the Sejm and the people's councils. The Sejm laws on workers' self-management, on rural self-management, on people's councils, on trade unions on the one hand on the elevation to the highest level of the principle of the rule of law on the other, including the sense which is served by the setting up of the constitutional tribunal and the state tribunal, represent proof of the genuine aspirations and the direction for the implementation of the goals set in the congress resolution. The party guards -- as the apple of its eye the principle that the Polish socialist state must be strong and efficient, governable, but above all democratic in essence.

The party implements its leading role in society and its directing role in the state within the framework of the binding constitution and legal provisions.

Therefore the ninth congress created a coherent conception of the role of the party in the socialist state and our own model of socialist democracy, and at the same time of this socialist state. It is based above all on raising the standing of the Sejm and on creating authentic conditions for it to fulfill its constitutional role in establishing the directions of social and (?economic) growth, in controlling the activities of the other organs of the authorities and in filling posts in the supreme organs of the state administration.

In the sphere of the functioning of the Sejm, new initiatives appear and will develop themselves, such as, for example are served by the appointment of the Socioeconomic Commission. A proper status for the people's councils will also aim at restoring the correct relations between the legistlative and the executive authorities. Their powers must be extended, because it is a matter of the manager a decisive influence on filling posts and creating the material conditions for the development of a region. The essential sense of their activity is also contained in the principle of self-management, which is fortified among other ways by the development of workers' self-management against the background of the economic reform which also calls for new legal regulations.

Socialist democracy cannot exist without the participation of authentic trade unions -- in all certainty independent, ruling themselves through their internal statutes, functioning independently and yet within the framework of the socialist legal order, in the interest of working people and in the interests of their state, in accordance with non-regional principles, that is, branch principles. [sentence as heard] The party is aware that by acting most rigorously within the framework of the binding laws and by aiming at the joint creation -- primarily by people of good will -- of the conditions for the development of the socialist economy, it can achieve these social aims and political tasks only in joint action with all patriotic forces, with one's closest political allies, with the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party. But also with the masses of nonaffiliated people, with the religious organizations, such as the Catholic Church, which play a considerable role in social life.

It is precisely this that constitutes the source of the idea of the front of social and national rebirth, and civic committees of national rebirth form its nucleus.

One of the most important matters, the importance of which never varies, is the strengthening on this platform of a strong and democratic socialist state and of the joint cause of all its citizens. The importance of the resolution of the ninth congress was appreciated by society despite the fact that it took place in exceptionally difficult political conditions which were verging on confrontation. Faced with social divisions and developing antisocialist activities, society linked up a lot of hopes with the ninth congress. These hopes and expectations, in spite of the political activity of the antisocialist forces and the centers of foreign subversion, point to the fact that our society regarded and still regards the matter of the party and its program and the aim of its activity as being a condition for positive changes in the state and in national and social life. This important (?concept) ought to enter the thinking of all those who are opposing the party from the position of enemies and counterevolutionaries and who make light of the party from the position of managerial pragmatism. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee included this matter in his speech at the seventh plenum by saying, and I quote: The leading role of the party is an unshakeable principle of socialist construction. No nation has not built or defended socialism yet without a Marxist-Leninist party. End of quote.

Today, although there are still some stumbling blocks, the situation in Poland is changing for the better. There is a stabilization of social moods and positive impulses are appearing in economic activity. But this still by a long stretch, does not mean victory. We still have many worries ahead of us, many breaches which we must fill in and much evil which must be eliminated. Above all, it is necessary to combat our own mistakes, to develop our own possibilities, our own resources and to explit everything that (?is wasted).

However, our own mistakes must be combatted first of all, our own abilities and our own potential must be developed. We must make the most of everything [word indistinct]. He whose mouth is full of phrases about freedom and independence and about human rights and liberties, but who purposely forgets the words which are most important, that is the words concerning creating national wisdom, concerning forces of history and, finally, concerning the duty of sweating and making one's veins stand out through hard work on developing of the national economy, this person is not acting for Poland. This person, quite simply, has nothing in common with our most important interests, the interests of the nation.

Today patriotism through work is what counts. Everything depends on it: the welfare of families, limiting the spheres of poverty, developing the spheres of social well-being and developing industrial economy, agriculture, social peace and the future of the country. The programmatic guideline of our party's ninth congress has defined the directions for current activities in precisely such a way, and in so doing it has also defined the content of the future social and national objectives. Consequently, it is creating the vision of a necessary joint effort in work and the program of changes which will serve working people and which will strengthen the socialist development of a sovereign Poland.

ZAWADZKI ON SUMMARY PROCEDURES, PUNISHMENT

LD270008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] In accordance with earlier announcements, we will now report on some of the answers given by representatives of the government to written and verbal questions submitted by deputies at the Sejm session.

In answer to a question raised by Deputy Stanislaw Rostworowski, no party affiliation but belonging to the Christian Social Association. Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki confirmed that there exists a link [junctim] between summary procedure and deprivation of civil rights. The martial law decree stipulates that application of this punishment is obligatory in cases of crimes subject to summary procedure. This in this instance it is not a question of motives but with activities against the interests of the state.

The minister said that from 13 December to 19 March general and military courts had sentenced, on the basis of Article 46 of the martial law decree, 275 people charged with organizing or leading strike actions or with other acts of protest. This is about one-sixth of the total number of people sentenced under summary procedure during this period. The courts had not used summary procedure with regard to 154 persons on this list. So they did not decree further deprivations of civil rights. The speaker said that out of 1,200 cases examined under summary procedure, about 1,000 were connected with particularly dangerous crimes.

OZDOWSKI ENCOURAGES 'FOREIGN-POLONIAN' FIRMS

LD262134 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 26 Mar 82

[By Andrzej Klosinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Mar (PAP) -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski today declared full government support for foreign-Polonian firms in Poland.

Speaking in Warsaw at a meeting of Polish state representatives and foreign businessmen of Polish extraction from nine West European, North American and African countries, Deputy Prime Minister Jerzy Ozdowski said that these firms have a guaranteed durable place in the Polish economy.

The government actions of recent months in the legal, financial (customs included) and administrative sphere have created a favourable climate for foreign capital operations in Poland.

Broad possibilities are now open for transfer of hard currency funds earned by the foreign-Polonian firms in this country, a preferential tax policy is in effect and steps have been taken to allow the firms to expand their operations.

The effect is a growth of interest in setting up foreign-Polonian businesses in Poland as evidenced by the figures disclosed at the meeting.

In the years 1977-1980 the authorities issued [number indistinct] permits for the establishment of such enterprises, but in the first quarter of this year the number of such permits is 32 already. At present there are 176 foreign-Polonian firms in Poland.

The firms show dynamic turnovers. Last year, their turnovers soared to more than 3 billion zlotys (about 37 million dollars) from 900 million zlotys in 1980. Everything indicates that this year the turnover of only one leading foreign-Polonian firm will amount to 3 billion zlotys.

The government is preparing new regulations for cooperation with foreign-Polonian capital. Some of the regulations will be given the shape of Sejm (parliamentary) law. For example, a draft law on production companies involving foreign capital is in the making to regulate all the issues concerning this matter, like the use of foreign-Polonian firms [words indistinct].

It was announced at the meeting that a Polonian economic forum would be held in Poznan and Warsaw from June 21 to 23, and the Polish Government will come up to foreign-Polonian businessmen with a rich cooperation offer in the sphere of industry and work cooperatives.

Jozef Czyrek, the Polish foreign minister in a statement for KURIER POLSKI evening daily today discussed Poland's attitude to Polonia, or people of Polish descent living abroad. Here are excerpts from this statement:

"Contacts and cooperation with Polonia [words indistinct] become an integral part of our relations with abroad. Their forms and the principles they are based on are stable, not yielding to fluctuations. We maintain contacts with Polonians with full respect for their citizen's loyalty to their countries of residence and building on mutual benefits. Ties with Polonia play an important role in developing cooperation with individual states. Today, in conditions of aggravating international situation and attempts at isolating Poland, this role may prove even greater.

"We will continue to maintain and develop close and direct contacts between Poland and Polonia. We are and will be advocates of cultural links, scientific and technical cooperation, exchange of scholars and students, visits by artistic ensembles and sports teams, development of tourism and economic cooperation.

"A new form of Polonia's cooperation with Poland which we highly appreciate is the activity of Polonian companies. We are interested in ever broader ties of Polonian companies with [words indistinct] economy, in their active participation in export and market production profitable to both sides. We will create every condition, including legal, of their further expansion. "We will consistently strive at further development of various forms of cooperation between Poles scattered around the world and their [words indistinct]. The Polish Government will create all conditions which are necessary for it."

PAP INTERVIEWS NEW COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

LD270950 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Mar (PAP) -- Professor Jan Szczepanski who was elected chairman of the newly set up Social-Economic Council at the Sejm (Polish parliament) told PAP today that Sejm deputies expect the council to expand direct contacts and consultation of the Sejm and state authorities with representatives of all social classes and strata.

He said the council would submit opinions of the society to bodies working on new laws and put questions as to the needs for this or other laws and what effects such laws would have for a citizen, his family, household, and work place.

"I imagine that the council will be composed of workers, farmers, rank-and-file employees of various enterprises, craftsmen and representatives of various social organizations," Professor Szczepanski said and added that he hoped "the council would express opinions not of experts but of those people who, so to say, will feel the effect of acts and resolutions passed by the Sejm on their own backs."

"Hence, the council will demand both from the government and the Sejm to clearly state what effects they foresee the suggested laws and resolutions would have for the society, what they want to change and attain.

"On the one hand, the council will seek public opinion, opinion of working people, and, on the other hand, it will explain to the people in simple language what a given act is meant for," Professor Szczepanski said.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATIONS VISITING MOSCOW

Kociolek Concludes Visit

LD261944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Warsaw PZPR Committee headed by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the voivodship committee, has ended its working visit to Moscow. A comprehensive exchange of party experiences took place. The delegation met Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Piotrowski Meets Baybakov

LD261920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] USSR Deputy Premiers Nikolay Baybakov and Nikolay Talyzin received today Minister of Mining and Power Industry Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, who is staying in Moscow at present.

He also held talks with Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification.

Meets Talyzin, Skachkov

LD270946 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 27 Mar 82

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (PAP) -- Soviet deliveries of equipment for Poland's first nuclear power plant at Zarnowiec, the development of energy system within CMEA, cooperation in expanding Polish technical base for oil and gas prospecting, and a number of other issues were discussed in Moscow today by Poland's Mining and Energy Committee of the Council of Ministers for Contacts with Abroad Semen Skachkov.

The Polish minister also had talks in Moscow in issues concerning Soviet supplies to Poland of spare parts and materials for manufacturing machinery for the mining and power industries and problems connected with the satisfaction of Poland's demand for natural gas.

Concrete directions of the further cooperation between Polish and Soviet coal industries were also mapped out during the Polish visit.

Minister Piotrowski was received by chairman of the Soviet planning committee, vice-premier Nikolay Baybakov who showed great understanding and sympathy for problems raised by the Polish side.

The results of the Polish minister's Moscow talks with Soviet economic ministers were summed at his meetings with Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Talyzin. The two also mapped out directions ensuring the soonest possible implementation of the decisions made during the visit.

Conclusion of Talks

LD282324 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Poland's minister of mining and the power industry, Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, has concluded talks in Moscow on the deliveries of Soviet equipment for the first Polish atomic power station. He also discussed matters connected with the expansion of the Comecon joint power grid and with Soviet assistance in the development of Poland's technical potential for oil and natural gas prospecting. General Piotrowski was also received by two Soviet deputy premiers, Nikolay Baybakov and Nikolay Talyzin.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS WARSAW STEEL WORKERS

LD262230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Poland, Boris Aristov, was a guest of the Warsaw steel workers today. As is known, the metropolitan steelmill was built 25 years ago with the technical knowledge and cooperation of the Soviet Union. Warsaw steel workers are currently cooperating with a large metallurgical enterprise in Moscow. Boris Aristov thanked the work force for the invitation and said the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to help its Polish friends overcome the crisis.

TRADE CONTRACT WITH SRV SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD270056 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (PAP) -- A Polish-Vietnamese treaty on mutual trade until 1985 was signed at the Polish Embassy in Moscow on 26 March. The treaty envisages an 80-percent increase in trade turnover compared with the 1976-80 period.

Polish exports to Vietnam will be dominated by machinery and equipment (52 percent of total exports), above all construction and mining equipment, as well as equipment for small-scale mechanization, Nysa minibuses, television sets, laboratory equipment, medical and firefighting equipment.

Imports of raw materials like natural rubber, tin and jute, the deliveries of which have increased compared with past years, will be important for the Polish economy. Imports of Vietnamese food products will amost double and comprise over one-third of Polish imports from the SRV (compared with 15 percent in the last 5-year period).

During the current 5-year period Poland will receive from Vietnam about 8,000 (?tons) of tea, 1,300 tons of coffee and a considerable quantity of fruit, canned fruit and vegetables, as well as tobacco and cigarettes, essential oil, cinammon and so forth. Traditional imports of silk, carpets, shoes and handicrafts will continue.

Polish imports from Vietnam during 1981-85 will be worth more than exports to that country. For example it is envisage that Polish exports to that country will be worth slightly more than R83 million, whereas imports from the SRV will reach R113 million in value. This is connected with Poland's requirements which the Vietnamese side, guided by the considerations of many years of (?rich) cooperation, has taken account of (?to the best) of its abilities.

The treaty on the mutual exchange of commodities and payments until 1985 was signed, on the Polish side by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Polish deputy minister of foreign trade, and, on the Vietnamese side, by Hoang Trong Daj. Vietnamese deputy minister of foreign trade.

MOKRZYSZCZAK SPEAKS AT INDIAN CP CONGRESS

LD270138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Speaking during a further session of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and head of the PZPR delegation, presented the events of recent months in our country. We want martial law to be as short as possible, he said. We want it to fulfill the role of an effective guard over the extrication of the country from the crisis. We believe that in spite of threats, the world will enter the road of peace, progress and justice.

GLEMP IN LETTER URGES PEOPLE TO REMAIN FAITHFUL

LD280940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has published a pastoral letter for the fifth Sunday in Lent entitled "Welcome Cross, Sole Hope." In the letter he says: The history of our fatherland is also measured by the time the cross has lasted: from the cross on Lech's hill in Gniezno to the cross on Victory Square in Warsaw. The history of this fatherland is the history of the stations cross in this nation, the stumbles [under the weight of the cross] the burial, the resurrections, the cross on Giewont to the cross on the coastline, through all the crosses on our soil.

We read this sign with one voice: He conquers under this sign. Before the celebrations marking the millenium of Christianity in Poland, when in this fatherland the cross was removed from so many places and it seemed to people of little faith that the cross was tottering, my predecessor cried out to the nation: It is not the cross that is swaying but the world that is swaying and rocking. The cross stands. So many powers have come and gone through the thousand years of history and the cross has, and will remain the standard of victory. If it has befallen us again today to live through a station on the way to the cross, then it is an eloquent sign that the way to achieve a great cause has to be bought with suffering, even with great suffering. We cannot now lose our faith and flee the cross. We cannot doubt that there will be a ressurrection. Why are you fainthearted?

After all the mother goes out every day onto the station of the cross, and one is not allowed to cry before one's mother's eyes. One has to be brave in one's mother's eyes. She has never doubted, our brave and ever faithful mother. We have to raise the cross in our hearts, in our homes, everywhere, until the arms of the cross cover the whole world.

The Lenten Psalms will soon end and the stations of the cross are short. After this it is Easter, and the sun will rise again. It will scatter the darkness and will cleanse (?decay) and sin. We have to rise from the dead and begin to live anew.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Czyrek Attends Warsaw Meeting

LD271930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, met in Warsaw today with activists of the Polish women's movement, women journalists and female representatives of Poland in various interntional organizations.

The political problems of the contemporary world and the participation of women in solving them were discussed. Jozef Czyrek briefed the participants in the meeting on aspects of our foreign policy. The discussion revolved around matters pertaining to peace, disarmament and halting the arms race.

Siwak Meets With Pruszkow Aktiv

LD261912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, today met with the party aktivs of factories, members of PZPR parish organizations, veterans of the workers' movement and persons with no party affiliation from the region of Pruszkow near Warsaw. Stressing the significance of the implementation of the guidelines of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and of the ideological declaration "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going," the participants in the meeting expressed their concern for the country and party. They pointed out examples of inertia in our economy along with the need to tighten controls in this area. They also noted the problems faced by the young. It was stated that the basic tenet of party ethics ought to be continual proximity to the workers.

Replying to questions, Albin Siwak stated that the PZPR Central Committee as a whole is fully capable of meeting the tasks set before it. It has the right proportion of social and professional groups represented in it. Things are similar in the Politburo. The workers are now speaking in meetings with their own voice, Albin Siwak said. Perhaps at times they speak a little gratingly, but they do so honestly and with complete commitment. They are the yeast out of which positive human initiatives arise.

Kubiak Chairs Culture Session

LD272210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Commission was held in Warsaw today. The participants discussed issues related to foreign cultural exchange and the functioning of the culture commissions in the PZPR voivodship committees.

A number of problems were raised during the debate on materials submitted by Deputy Minister of Culture and Art Stanislaw Stefanski and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz. Among other things the speakers recalled that the presentation of Polish culture has always constituted an essential factor of our foreign policy and the quality of cultural and artistic works presented abroad contributes to Poland's prestige.

The assumptions and conclusions adopted by the commission aim at a speedy overcoming of the impasse in cultural relations between Poland and abroad due to the boycott applied against Polish culture by the United States and some other Western countries. The commission's debate was chaired by Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Addresses Meeting in Elblag

LD261954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, met with the voivodship party aktiv in Elblag today. He answered many questions posed by the participants in the meeting. The questions concerned the situation in the country, problems connected with the rebirth of the party, legislative (?work), the situation in education and culture and conditions in which to emerge from the economic crisis.

Hieronim Kubiak stated that a fundamental need is for all Poles to communicate. The events of recent months have brought, he stressed, a special kind of devastation upon the social fabric and consciousness, in addition to economic losses. The party requires wisdom to help everyone find a place in the Polish home and among the Polish masses. It must remove the causes of conflict. A great tidying-up in the economy and (?at home) began with the introduction of the economic reform.

The secretary of the party Central Committee stated that there is no retreat from the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. All party members must stand guard over them. What matters is that theoretical socialism should be close to the real one. Experiences of the turbulent months should be wisely utilized by the entire society.

Czechowicz in Lodz Ceremony

LD272358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] International Theater Day was celebrated throughout Poland yesterday [27 March]. A monument to Leon Schiller was unveiled in Lodz by Kazimierz Dejmek. Among those who laid flowers at the base of the monument was Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz party committee.

Unveils Schiller Monument

LD281548 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Mar (PAP) -- A major event of the celebrations of the International Theatre Day in Poland yesterday was the unveiling of Leon Schiller's monument erected in the heart of Lodz, central Poland. The monument designed by a Lodz sculptor Antoni Bialas was unveiled by an outstanding stage manager Kazimierz Dejmek. At the monument flowers were laid, among others, by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, secretary of the PUWP Lodz Committee, Tadeusz Czechowicz.

In Krakow an exhibition of old theatre posters and stage cartoons was opened in the Bagatela Theatre. The works displayed at the exhibition include a 1899 poster by Stanislaw Wyspianski, a painter, playwright and poet.

The International Theatre Day was marked by premieres in a majority of theatres all over Poland.

Michalek Addresses Meeting

LD281000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A plenum of party voivodship committee in Opole was held yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the meeting Zbigniew Michalek said that the child-rearing program tied the advancement of the young to the good, effective work of every young man. In work with young people and their organizations, he said, we must avail ourselves of the decisions of the ninth party congress. Above all, stressed the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee what counts in this work is our personal example and the bearing of every party member.

OPENING OF STUDENT UNION CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD280040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] A 2-day national conference of chairmen of university councils of the Socialist Union of Polish Students started today in Warsaw. The tasks emerging from the resolutions of the Third Congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Students and the conclusions arising from the current situation at the establishments of higher education are being discussed.

The main directions of the union's activities have also been presented and include the following: activization of the students' milieu, the protection of their interests, the solution of specific problems at establishments of higher education and also the participation in the process of shaping the whole student movement and of the whole Socialist Union of Polish Students itself.

MAYOR LIFTS BAN ON ASSOCIATIONS' ACTIVITIES

LD271644 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The mayor of the capital city of Warsaw today lifted the suspension on the operation of the following associations: The Polish branch of the Association of European Culture, the Union of Polish Composers, the Polish Association of Book Editors, and the Polish Mathematical Society.

JOURNALISTS' CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS UNION COLLAPSE

LD282136 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Mar (PAP) -- [Name indistinct] Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, told PAP today that the decision to disband the former Polish Journalists' Association (SDP) was not inevitable.

He recalled how an extraordinary congress of SDP delegates held on 29-31 October, 1980, approved a new statute and elected new authorities. The statute obligated the association's (?council) to assess the activity of the chairman, the vice-chairmen and members of the Central Board one year after the congress, at the latest, and either approve or withhold approval of their activity by secret ballot.

The association's council failed to comply with the [word indistinct] requirement, and during three months which passed since the declaration of martial law did nothing to make up for the omission in fulfilling its obligation, said K. Krzyzagorski.

He also reminded how leading activists of the Pax Association and a dozen other associations, including intellectuals and artists, did not lose their chance to negotiate the reactivation of their organizations with the respective registering authority.

"This shows that there was a chance which should have been used as soon as possible, at a time when the journalists' milieu needed it most," said Mr Krzyzagorski charging that the former SDP leaders "abandoned the journalist' milieu as early as December 13, two days before the SDP activity was suspended."

"No political talks were started which could lead to alleviating the dramatic situation in which some members of the SDP association had found themselves," said the new newsmen's organization's chairman.

Mr Krzyzagorski said that martial law brought to light the differences of ideological postures, political orientation and behaviour in the journalists' milieu.

"As the atmosphere in the Warsaw journalist's home grew increasingly neurotic and the impudence of certain leaders was already reaching the international arena, criticism inside the association itself was beginning to mount.

This, in my opinion, explains the fact that in our 94-member founding committee there were 10 members of the supreme authorities of the former SDP, 6 chairmen and members of [word indistinct] division boards, and 15 leading members of newswriters' clubs.

"Our declaration entitled 'Our Aims and Tasks', published in the newspapers, (?voiced) criticism of the theory and practice of the [words indistinct] and the old style of directing social communication media. At the same time we declare our readiness to work towards a socialist renascence also in this sphere of social life," said Krzyzagorski.

"We want to be heirs to the best traditions of the Polish Journalists' Association and take up implementation also of these rational postulates of the milieu which were advanced at the extraordinary congress in October of 1980 and still await implementation.

"We have appointed an intervention commission which will defend the [word indistinct] of all journalists, no matter whether they decide to join the association or not. Journalists of the Polish People's Republic will have their membership seniority status of the former SDP organisation counted in their record.

"Polish journalists have been co-founders of the international journalists' organization, and hence we also inherit the tradition of participation in international organisations."

Replying to the question: "Do you believe that your association will win support of the journalists' milieu?," Mr. Krzyzagorski said:

"After all it is us, with our initiative, who are today supporting the (?journalists' milieu) in its aspirations, strivings and rightful aspirations to practice their profession in a creative manner, which means joint creation of [words indistinct] social communication which will effectively prevent allienation of the authorities and the resulting political and social crises.

"We support the journalists' strivings for credibility, professional dignity, and social prestige which was eroded not only during the 1970's but also last year when journalism did not know how to tell the society the truth about itself. After we have built the full organisational structure we shall convene the first congress which will determine all matters, including the organisation's name," said Krzyzagorski.

PAPER ON RENEWING GOVERNMENT, TU CONTACTS

LD271628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] in ZYCIE WARSZAWY Janusz Stefanowicz writes about the temptation to move away from the creative participation in public affairs, that is internal emmigration. This is being strongly promoted by yesterday's candidates to power. Their slogans for a head-on collision failed so they are preparing a roundabout move for 2 or 3 years in the future. It is based on an anticipation of the hardening parallel of resistance in the community and on a gradual decay of authority. The move has been gradually set in motion, and conspirators for the civilian struggle are being, selected.

The so-called average person is being urged to commit symbolic acts, which are not punishable, but create a blissful feeling of participation in a noble deed. For example, to switch off a television set at certain time, everybody taking their dogs for a walk at the same time, not to purchase a newspaper or to take a day off work.

Seemingly innocent acts contain potential danger; it really concerns the permanent detachment of the community from the state, its complete alienation, and consequent paralysis.

Public opinion must realize that today, these are more harmful things to our people than in the past. Instigators and organizers of today's conspiracy, contrary to their statements, are acting against the state as well as against the community, regardless of their motives. Their victims show credulity, lack of imagination, or some sort of easy going attitude.

The successful counteraction against this kind of conspiracy is not so much in condemnation, or even at pointing out the senselessness of the attitude, but is the speedy reconstruction of broken bonds between the authority and the community.

Independent unions had become the measure of renewal between August and December, writes Janusz Stefanowicz. The reappearance of the unions will become a measure of the authorities' credibility. The author points out a snag: Solidarity had been set up as the only partner of the authority, and in this way the partner developed a taste for the monopoly of representing the community before the state.

There can be only one conclusion: Not being restricted to trade unions, a complicated mechanism of political life should be recreated, or created which would give the community a feeling of subjectivity, and which from the point of view of the authority, would eliminate the situation where only two powerful sides negotiate.

WARSAW COURT SENTENCES FORMER DEPUTY PREMIER

LD291352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The trial of the former deputy premier and minister of metallurgy, Franciszek Kaim, and of his secretary (Elzbieta Wasinska), came to an end today at the regional court of the Warsaw metropolitan area. The indictment accused Franciszek Kaim of giving his secretary five car coupons, of which she sold four, and $120. The court sentenced Franciszek Kaim to a year's deprivation of liberty and a Z300,000 fine for misuse of the coupons. A prohibition against holding a post in the state administration for a period of 3 years was also imposed. A penalty of Z10,000 fine was handed down for transferring the dollars. The court sentenced (Elzbieta Wasinska) to a year's deprivation of liberty but suspended the sentence with 4 years probation. She was also fined Z300,000.

Explaining the sentence, the court stressed that the most incriminating thing against Franciszek Kaim was that he did the above-mentioned deeds during a period in which he held the posts of deputy premier and minister of metallurgy, thus exceeding his powers and exploiting his position. He acted for personal gain, violating the relevant legal regulations.

PRINTING EQUIPMENT FOUND IN PIOTRKOW TRYBUNALSKI

LD282120 Warsaw PAP in English 2936 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Mar (PAP) -- Functionaries of the voivodship militia headquarters in Piotrkow Trybunalski, central Poland, discovered an illegal printing house in Tomaszow Mazowiecki. Printing equipment including a West German duplicator and anti-state leaflets and publications were requisitioned. Nine persons who participated in editing, printing and distributing leaflets were arrested. A summary investigation is supervised by the military garrison prosecutor's office in Lodz.

STEFANOWIZC CALLS FOR NEW TRADE UNIONS

NC280708 Paris AFP in English 0629 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Mar (AFP) -- Polish member of parliament Janusz Stefanowizc has called for a resumption of independent and self-managed trade unions to help reinforce government credibility.

But he also warned against reactivating the suspended Solidarity trade union federation under its old form, as it had assumed a monopoly role in negotiations with the authorities, he said.

Writing in the ZYCIE WARSZAWY newspaper yesterday, the Catholic MP said "one must recreate, or create, as soon as possible, a mechanism of political life...which will give society a sense of participation," he urged.

But he also warned against what looked like "an innocent conspiracy" of passive resistance against the government, but which in fact threatened to erode the power of the state.

Speaking of acts of passive resistance in the wake of the martial law clampdown, Mr Stefanowizc warned that "these apparently innocent games present a potential danger" as opponents sought to "permanently alienate society from the state which would thereby be paralyzed."

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON NATO PLANNING SESSION

LD270936 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 27 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Mar (PAP) -- Commenting on the results of the debates of the NATO nuclear planning group in Colorado Springs, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"The communique, expressing full support for Reagan's notorious 'zero option', is based on a false thesis proclaimed by Washington that West European countries are supposedly threatened by the alleged superiority of the Warsaw Treaty states, and that this alleged edge can only be balanced by implementing the decision to deploy the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missles."

Stressing that actual significance of this unfortunate decision is in fact dictated by President Reagan's striving to change the balance of forces on which the durability of peace in Europe rests, the paper wrote:

"Washington does not at all strive to attain balance but to create NATO's military edge, illusively hoping that this will perhaps enable it in the future to pursue a policy 'from the position of strength'. In Colorado Springs, the U.S. stand was once again imposed on its European allies as a joint NATO stand.

"Therefore, NATO comes out once again for deploying U.S. missiles in Europe, for the decision fraught with a dreadful risk of a nuclear death, for the decision which can result in a new round of the arms race. By rejecting the Soviet moratorium, NATO chose armaments in Colorado Springs," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

WARSAW TV REPORTS RATIONING GUIDELINES FOR APRIL

LD261934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The principles and norms governing rationed sales in March will be binding in April. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services reports that instead of flour, one will be able to buy a kilogram of groats or cereal, but not the other way round. Instead of a bottle of vodka, one will be able to buy 100 grams of coffee or half a kilo of chocolate-covered candy. And instead of 12 packs of cigarettes, one will be able to buy 400 grams of candy and a bottle of wine or champagne.

CEAUSESCU'S PRESIDENCY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU281836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Under the above headline, SCINTEIA of March 28 runs a homage-paying article marking eight years since RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu's election to the high office of president of Romania.

March 28, 1974, the newspaper writes, was a memorable day in history, the vote given by the Grand National Assembly being one more proof of the Romanian people's appreciation and esteem for the RCP secretary general.

Casting a retrospective glance to the eight years elapsed since that event, SCINTEIA shows that the RCP has continued to be the nucleus of the entire society, the dynamic force setting in motion the energies of the people whom it leads in the extensive process of capitalizing all material and human resources, of steadily enriching the national wealth. Over these years the people's creative power has enhanced and concerns intensified so that no material or spiritual asset should be wasted and the energies of the nation should turn into new machines, advanced technologies, internationally competitive products.

Over this entire period, the newspaper further writes, a new system of societal management has asserted itself, grounded on the continual improvement of worker democracy. Radical transformations have been effected in all fields of activity, in all counties, in all towns and villages. Today, preparations are being made, in full agreement with the resolutions of the twelfth party congress, for ensuring Romania's passage to a new, higher stage in her ascent towards the peaks of progress and civilization -- her joining the economically medium-developed countries.

Referring to Romania's actions in the international arena over this interval, SCINTEIA shows that Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives are well known for active cooperation among all the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of friendship, collaboration, mutual respect and full equality, for disarmament and confidence-building in a united Europe in which the diversity of social systems and each nation's interests should be respected, for a world free of weapons and wars in which the achievements of the revolution in science and technology should be used not to destroy but to ensure the peoples' welfare and happiness.

SCIENTIFIC TALKS, PROTOCOL WITH USSR REPORTED

AU271639 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Ion Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, has received Romanov, vice chairman of the State Council for Science and Technology and chairman of the Soviet side in the Joint Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Comrade Romanov asked Comrade Ursu to extend cordial greetings to Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, as well as best wishes for good health and success in her important activity on behalf of Academician Marchuk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Expressing thanks on behalf of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, cordial greetings were extended and wishes for success in his activity to Academician Marchuk and to all men of science in the Soviet Union.

During the meeting, the two sides examined the stage and prospects for Romanian-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation.

They also assessed positively the great volume of cooperative ventures oriented toward resolving certain important problems of the national economies of the two countries, especially in the fields of chemistry, energy and of making better use of raw materials and fuels, of utilizing new energy sources and creating new materials and technologies in various fields, in electronics, industrial robots, control and precision instruments, lasers and laser installations.

The two sides stressed the need to organize cooperation on the basis of complex programs -- beginning with research and up to the application of results in the production process -- to constantly increase the efficiency of their joint activity.

A protocol was signed on the meeting of the chairmen of the two sides in the Joint Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The document was signed by Ion Teoreanu, vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology and chairman of the Romanian side and by Romanov, vice chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the Soviet side in the joint subcommission.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS PATOLICHEV IN MOSCOW

AU261920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (AGERPRES) -- During an interview in Moscow between N. S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania, a series of questions were examined concerning the achievement of commercial exchanges between Romania and the USSR, as well as the possibilities of further developing the bilateral economic relations.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the development of collaboration in machine building, with emphasis on the favourable prospects for a long-term development of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation in that domain.

The Romanian minister also had meetings with the ministers of the aircraft industry, the tractor and agricultural machinery industry and power engineering. The development stage of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in machine building was examined on the occasion, and new actions of cooperation in production were established for the current five-year plan period and for the future.

AVRAM CONDUCTS TALKS WITH TALYZIN IN MOSCOW

AU261921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Now on a visit to the Soviet Union, Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry of Romania, was received on March 26 by N. V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for his country of the Romanian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration.

CAZACU MEETS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS IN ITALY

Talk With PSI's Craxi

AU261641 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party [PSI], has met [in Rome] with Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. A cordial and comradely message of greetings was extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Expressing particular thanks for the message, Bettino Craxi asked the guest to convey warm and friendly greetings to the RCP secretary general on his behalf and on behalf of the Italian Socialist Party, together with best wishes for good health. Referring to meetings and talks conducted with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the PSI secretary general stressed that they played a decisive role in developing and strengthening relations between the two parties. Bettino Craxi expressed great words of appreciation for the role played and contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the international arena to the cause of defending peace, security and the peoples' independence.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive evolution of relations between the two parties which represent a significant contribution to expanding and diversifying traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Italy, between the Romanian and Italian peoples.

The two sides also discussed current international issues. In this context they stressed that the continuous strengthening of direct relations between the RCP and the PSI contributes to uniting the political, democratic and progressive forces in the peoples' struggle for stopping international tension and resuming the process of detente, disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament to ensure a climate of security and cooperation in Europe and to achieve a peaceful world.

Meets Other Italian Leaders

AU271427 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, met in Rome with Flaminio Piccoli, political secretary of the Christian Democratic Party; (Udo Biasini), national executive secretary of the Italian Republican Party; and (Alfredo Biondi), deputy national secretary of the Liberal Party.

Friendly greetings were extended to the leaders of those parties on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Expressing warm thanks for the messages, the Italian political leaders asked the guest to convey cordial greetings and feelings of deep regard and appreciation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes for prosperity and peace to the Romanian people.

Referring to the meetings and talks they have had with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, they expressed complete satisfaction with the positive relations between the RCP, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the parties they represent, and stressed that such relations, based on mutual esteem and respect and irrespective of different philosophical orientations and concepts, play a particularly positive role both in bilateral relations and in the international political arena.

During the talks, the sides expressed their mutual desire to raise relations between the RCP and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the respective parties onto new levels, in the belief that they have lent an even more lasting basis to relations of sincere friendship and cooperation at various levels between Romania and Italy. They also discussed current international political issues and stressed the need to resume the trend toward detente and to establish new measures aimed at stopping the arms race so as to ensure peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

'ARAFAT PRESENT AT AGERPRES DIRECTOR'S ADDRESS

AU261927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Mar (AGERPRES) -- During a meeting of Palestinian and Lebanese journalists and writers which was held in Beirut on March 26 in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders, Ion Cumpanasu, chairman of the Journalists' Council of Romania, director-general of AGERPRES, now in Lebanon's capital as guest of the WAFA news agency, expressed the Romanian journalists' solidarity with the Palestinian people's just fight. He set forth the high-principled and consistent stand of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the settlement of the Middle Ease conflict, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of guaranteed legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the right to set up an independent state of its own included, of the acknowledgement of the right of all the states in the area to existence.

The meeting was devoted to the solidarity with the fight of the Arab population on the West Bank. In Gaza and the Golan Heights against the measures adopted by the Israeli authorities, for freedom and independence.

PUBLICATION ON RELIGION IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

AU250950 [Editorial Report] Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA No. 6/1982 carries on pages 24-26 the 3,500-word article: "The Materialist-Dialectical Concept of Religion" by Dr. Georgeta Florea. After explaining the essence and social function of religion, the author turns to religious phenomenon in the socialist society, and what keeps it alive despite the new social relations and scientific progress. "Proceeding from the tested principle that the religious phenomenon cannot be eliminated by administrative decrees or by enlightened cultural education, the RCP believes that only the complete assertion of the new human condition and the full development of the personality of the new man will make mystical-religious beliefs and the need to rely on religious practices disappear." "Within this lengthy and complex process, making a fetish out of the tendency of the social consciousness to lag behind social existence, and the opposite thesis according to which the establishment of the new social relations will in itself cause religion to disappear, are equally unilateral and often result in passivity and indifference toward educational activities."

In view of this situation, the author continues, while granting all religions complete freedom in Romania, the state promotes intensive ideological efforts against it. However, "guaranteed freedom of conscience does not give anyone the right to manipulate the religious sentiments of certain citizens or to turn religious issues into a means of social-political diversion or of interference in the internal affairs of another state." The religious denominations are free to organize themselves and to function, as long as they recognize the state's supreme authority, while the state is obligated to bar religious intervention in state affairs, to combat antisocial activities, and to "preserve the physical and mental health of all its citizens."

After enumerating the rights enjoyed by all religious denominations in Romania, the author states: "The above-mentioned realities contradict the hostile propaganda spread by certain Western circles who distort the facts in their statements -- sometimes due to ignorance, but more often than not, for their own purposes."

SUNDIC VIEWS NATO MEETING, USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD272122 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Does the West's negative reply to the Soviet initiative on the freezing of missiles in Western Europe exclude the possibility of talks between the two blocs or is it a question of trying to get fresh concessions from the other superpower? Here is Milika Sundic:

The NATO defense ministers did not find enough of those elements in Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on freezing missiles in Europe that would make them give up their intention to implement in 1983 the plan on siting new U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. In fact the participants in the session in Colorado Springs expressed support for the U.S. view that the Soviet proposal, even if taken as the starting point for negotiations, would place the West in a subordinate position because of the alleged Soviet superiority in the number and destructive power of missiles stationed in Europe.

True, NATO defense ministers advocated the continuation of a Soviet-U.S. dialogue on Euromissiles, as well as the efforts on starting negotiations on reducing strategic nuclear arms. This positive side of the NATO ministerial meeting can hardly soften the negative reply by the Western countries -- above all the United States -- to Leonid Brezhnev's proposal. This is probably not only a question of stating a view -- on which the Pentagon continues to insist -- that the Soviet Union is superior in the number of missiles but also an attempt to get new concessions from Moscow. Nevertheless, despite NATO's negative reply to the Soviet initiative and Soviet warnings that if the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles are sited in Europe it will undertake similar steps, the impression remains that the door for fresh negotiations has not been closed.

On 20 May, after a 2-month break, the U.S. and Soviet delegations will meet again in Geneva to resume talks on Euromissiles and possibility on a number of other issues. Although no one expects much from the Geneva talks, they nevertheless represent a security valve for both superpowers, which warns them about the possible danger of their bilateral relations in case of failure on the Geneva dialogue on Euromissiles.

On the other hand it is obvious that the Western countries are in no way indifferent to the Soviet peace initiative towards China, nor have they interpreted the first Chinese reaction as a rejection of the idea of negotiating with the Soviet Union. In fact, China reacted negatively only to that part of Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent which criticizes Chinese foreign policy; this reaction was to be expected. Regarding all the other points contained in Brezhnev's speech, China asks for explanations of concrete proof of the Soviet Union's readiness to acknowledge the long border between the two countries as a border of peace. It would not be wise to doubt in advance the Soviet Union's readiness to go along with that, since it is quite plain that the present state of relations with the People's Republic of China does not suit it at all. There is likewise no reason to doubt China's readiness to maintain and develop normal relations with the Soviet Union. The fact that China wants to have good relations with the United States is perfectly normal since the Soviet Union wants the same thing.

If the two countries managed to normalize interstate relations, which would be very beneficial to all, something undoubtedly would have to change in the relations in the so-called great triangle. Anyway, as hotbeds of war in any part of the world have a negative influence on international relations as a whole, it it also true that a relaxation of tension and the peaceful solution of controversial problems between individual countries, in this case between China and the Soviet Union, would have a positive effect in other areas. If such a chance exists, it should be taken advantage of without hesitation.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV GESTURE TO PRC

LD272144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- The latest Soviet proposals to Beijing for returning bilateral relations to normal are "more flexible and extensive than all the so-far ones" and do not contain any preconditions, the Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA writes.

"Reagan's concrete widening of support to Taiwan has aroused great dissatisfaction in Beijing," the daily says. This makes room for Soviet diplomatic initiative in the Far East. "Striking stepping up of the missile race in Europe and a sharp interbloc conflict over Poland suggest to Moscow that, faced with growing tension in Europe, it needs to ease long-standing tension in Asia. Something else should be added: Judging by everything, no tactical manoeuvering is involved here, but rather a strategic orientation," POLITIKA emphasizes.

PRESIDENT KRAIGHER CONTINUES WEST AFRICA TOUR

Communique With Gabon 24 Mar

LD242220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Libreville, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and President of the Gabonese Republic El-Hadj Omar Bongo have underlined the significance of nonaligned countries' activity in dealing with the most important world problems and pointed out the need for the strengthening of cooperation among the nonaligned countries on the basis of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment. This was stressed in a joint Yugoslav-Gabonese communique issued here today, at the end of a three-day official visit to Gabon by president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The two presidents devoted special attention to the situation in Africa which is threatened with inter-bloc rivalry, racism and neo-colonialism. They affirmed their countries' full support to the efforts of the Organisation of African unity (OAU) in dealing with problems on the continent and condemned the racist regime in South Africa for its illegitimate occupation of Namibia, racial discrimination and acts of aggression against the neighboring countries. The joint communique also underlined the necessity of taking urgent measures under the implementation of the United Nations plan on Namibia's independence contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The two presidents paid great attention to possibilities of establishing a new international economic order. The communique conveyed their assessment that the gap between the developed and developing countries continues to grow. In view of this, the two countries will exert the utmost efforts towards bringing about the earliest possible opening of global negotiations in the United Nations and towards establishing the closest possible cooperation among the developing countries, the Yugoslav-Gabonese concludes. The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia this morning left for Lagos on an official visit to Nigeria.

Toasts in Nigeria

LD270104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Lagos, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, held a formal banquet in honor of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. At the banquet, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, President Shagari and SFRY Presidency President Kraigher exchanged toasts.

Recalling the cordial reception he received when he visited Yugoslavia last year, Sagari said:

"Above all, the open and fruitful talks which were held then at various levels on issues affecting world peace and security and bilateral relations between the two countries will always remain fresh in my memory. Your return visit to Nigeria is no less significant. Africa remains the main preoccupation of Nigerian foreign policy. We remain firm in our conviction to see every inch of Africa not only free politically but also economically. In this context, I am very pleased to note that your country has continued to expand support and help to liberation movements and struggles for independence in Africa. Your support for independence, as well as for the struggle against racism and apartheid, are invaluable and Africa is deeply grateful to the Yugoslav people for the help and support."

In reply to the toast, Kraigher said:

"Your warm words and cordial hospitality have again confirmed the closeness of our two countries, as did your visit to Yugoslavia last year. We are very grateful for these expressions of friendship. This is our third meeting in less than a year. But there is nothing unusual in this, for our activity and the role of our two nonaligned countries point to the most frequent possible exchanges of views so that we are able to consider as realistically as possible all aspects of the numerous problems that burden the world and also touch on our joint interests, as well as ways of solving them in a peaceful and just way.

"As rarely before, international relations today are confronted with many dangers to peace, security and thereby the development of all countries. Some troublesome crises and conflicts exist precisely in Africa. Nor are other parts of the world free from pressures, attacks on independence and rivalry between bloc powers. Europe has become the biggest arsenal of the most destructive weapons, and the main instrument of detente on our continent, the CSCE has become the scene of extremely harmful confrontation and rivalry between bloc forces. Relations in the world are gaining the characteristics of a global crisis.

"The attitutde of the blocs and bloc forces, fraught with the aspiration to gain one-sided advantages and to divide the world into spheres of presence and influence, leads to new dangers, to which the whole of mankind is exposed. Here I wish to mention in particular the problem of the arms race. Today it is evident that the big powers, constantly starting ever new cycles in armaments even though they already have enough destructive means to annihilate themselves and everyone else many times over, provide the world not only with new dangers but also new divisions. With their military might of unimagined dimensions and the potential of their military industrial complexes they, in their mutual rivalry, are moving in an increasingly pronounced way toward a position of supremacy in relation to all other countries. From a position which this might and potential allow them, they exert either directly or indirectly military, political, economic and psychological pressure on the great majority of mankind.

"It is all the more difficult to find words to express sufficiently the historic responsibility of the movement and policy of nonalignment, by virtue of its nonbloc and independent position and universality and the fact that it reflects objectively the interests of the whole of mankind, as the only force able and called upon to bring about the universal application of detente and thus a more peaceful prospect for all countries and peoples.

"We consider it our joint task to do as much as possible to ensure that the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, in the preparations of which Nigeria is playing a clear role, creates a more favorable climate for the revival of real negotiations on disarmament, with an increased role played by the international community. At the same time, the most specific possible program of negotiations and disarmament measures needs to be adopted. This is the way to end this mad raging arms race in good time.

"When our movement was created we, with our moral strength, contributed by our activity to make the big powers initiate a dialogue, instead of dangerous confrontations. Today we represent considerably more than a moral strength. In order for us to be able to act successfully with a view to eliminating political force from international relations, we need solidarity and unity in action on the original principles as well as a clear orientation arising out of those aims that we set ourselves at the Belgrade meeting and at later summit meetings of the nonaligned countries.

"We are deeply convinced that we must all do our utmost to ensure that the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries, which is to be held in Baghdad in September, strengthens the vitality of the movement and policy of nonalignment and its constructive and active role in the world. In this we see general and individual interests. We wish to contribute to this together with other nonaligned countries, convinced that this event also points the way to closer cooperation between our two countries.

"There will also be other important gatherings of nonaligned countries before the summit. We believe that the necessary efforts will be made to ensure that they produce results that will clear the way for a successful outcome to the seventh summit. I know that we share the conviction that it is exceptionally important to achieve the quickest possible solution of existing conflicts between individual nonaligned countries. These conflicts cause unimaginable harm to those taking part in them, as well as to international relations in general. For its part, this problem emphasizes the need to find generally acceptable solutions and mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of existing and potential future disputes between individual countries.

"In carrying out the policy of nonalignment, the regional organizations in which the principles of nonalignment are being applied specifically play an important role. We follow with great interest and tribute the activity of the OAU, to whose successful activity in many spheres you, Mr President, have contributed so much. We are convinced that the strengthening of the unity and action capability of this organization represents the interests not only of the African countries but of the whole international community.

"Yugoslavia fully supports the struggle of the African countries against the difficult remnants of the colonial past and contributes to its success as much as it can. Our consistent help to the liberation movements in Africa is an expression of our conviction that all nations and all peoples have an equal right to freedom and unhindered development. We also proceeded from this in our own liberation struggle and revolution, as well as in the development of our socialist system.

"We censure all the more South Africa's aggressive activity and at the same time offer full support for the front line countries, which are exposed to constant pressure. We believe that the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia is essential so that this country can achieve freedom and independence. Events force me to point also to the inadmissibility of Israel's aggressive and terrorist activity. Here I also wish to recall our support for the OAU resolution calling for a solution of the Western Sahara problem on the principle of self-determination, which also assumes the Saharan people's right to independence.

"I am convinced that you share with us general concern that there has been a serious and long delay on the path to global negotiations on new international economic relations, the path which we, together with other countries, marked out in Cancun last year. The general crisis of international relations, which is given worrying characteristics by the rivalry of the bloc powers, in particular the one-sided orientation of some leading industries of the most developed powers, has also been reflected in such an important sphere as the solution of the problems of economic relations in the world. This, for its part, objectively leads to confrontation, so that we are confronted with a vicious circle of unimagined dangers which necessarily affect all countries. We are convinced that it is possible to find an acceptable solution for the start of global negotiations, and we value the efforts that individual developed countries are also making in this direction, as well as the constant involvement of developing countries.

"We consider that in the existing situation it is essential that the countries from the Group of 77, as well as calling for global negotiations, should at the same time be involved in reviving the activity of all organs and bodies within the United Nations in a way which brings us close to real solutions to problems of food, energy, trade, raw materials and those of a monetary and financial nature.

"I am pleased that on this occasion I can also emphasize your role, Mr President, as well as your country's role, in strengthening mutual cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries in Africa. We see in this a forceful contribution to the realization of the decisions of gatherings of nonaligned countries in favor of just such cooperation, in which we shall all take advantage of our own resources and potential much more. Many problems of the seriously affected developing countries, including the problem of energy, can be mitigated palpably in this way. I think that we all need a more forceful orientation in favor of greater mutual cooperation.

"In this respect our two countries have achieved significant results. Your visit to Yugoslavia last year opened up even more favorable prospects for more rapid progress in bilateral economic, scientific-technical and other types of cooperation. We hope that our talks will also add a new stimulus to this. We believe that we can, in the interests of both sides, achieve considerably more if we turn toward closer and long-term cooperation in the sphere of shipbuilding, energy, agriculture, engineering, investment cooperation and various higher forms of economic cooperation linking the economies of our two nonaligned countries more permanently. We are thereby making a contribution, and we believe that it should be as large as possible, to mutual cooperation and solidarity between nonaligned and developing countries, the significance of which has been emphasized at all gatherings of the nonaligned."

Finally, Kraigher expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Nigeria and paid tribute to the prosperity that it is achieving, and he wished the Nigerian people continued progress, calling for ever strenghthening friendship and increasingly wide-ranging cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria.

Communique With Nigeria

LD271724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, left today by special plane from Lagos for Conakry. Guinea is the third nonaligned and friendly country which Kraigher will visit on his tour of West African countries.

At the end of the 4-day official and friendly visit to Nigeria, President Kraigher and Nigeria's President Shagari signed a joint communique which stresses in particular their agreement that the immediate task of the nonaligned countries is to work for the elimination of difficulties in order to ensure the success of the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries. The conviction was expressed that an end to the war between Iraq and Iran would represent a decisive contribution in this direction. An appeal was, therefore, directed at the two sides to accept the meditation and to end the war as well as to resolve their disputes in the spirit of the principles of nonalignment. The hope was expressed that Iraq and Iran, if there is not an early solution of their conflict, would demonstrate at least a minimum of good will toward the Nonaligned Movement, of which they too are significant members, and agree to cease hostilities for a month before and a month after the Baghdad summit. This would make it possible for the Nonaligned Movement to make its contribution to the establishment of lasting and just peace between the two countries.

The two sides agreed on the need for the further strengthening of solidarity, mutual cooperation and action unity of the nonlaigned countires on the basis of strict adherence to the original principles of nonlaignment and of opposition to all attempts at bloc division.

Readiness was expressed to extend full contribution to the elimination of conflicts and disputes between nonaligned countries by peaceful means. It was noted that these phenomena exert a negative influence on the cohesion and action ability of the movement, that they open up possibilities for various types of pressures and foreign interference and that they call into question the nonaligned and independent position of individual countries which are members of the movement.

With regard to Africa, the president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of Nigeria noted that the peoples of Africa, despite great successes and victories, continue to face serious problems due to the remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and continuous attempts at destabilizing African countries through overt or hidden aggression.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the front-line countries and liberation movements in southern Africa and their struggle against the racist regime and for the full emancipation of the countries of that region. They unreservedly condemned apartheid as a crime against mankind. They decided to continue their efforts aimed at eradicating this monstrous policy.

With regard to Chad, the two sides pointed out the need to find a political solution of this problem on the basis of the decisions of the OAU and the principles of nonalignment along with full respect for the independence and territorial integrity of that country.

Both sides noted that the crisis in Western Sahara was causing growing concern. The conviction was expressed that the solution of this problem should be sought in peaceful means, by respecting the right of the people of Sahara to self-determination and independence.

The two presidents expressed deep concern about the arms race which is with undiminished force and which threatens world peace and security. Therefore, the two sides appeal resolutely to the superpowers to seriously approach the talks in Geneva on the reduction and elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles.

The two sides stressed the significance of the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. They stressed the need for united action by nonaligned countries in order to ensure the success of the session and that a move be made toward an urgent stop in the arms race and opening of the process of true disarmament.

Speaking on the occasion of the signing of the official communique, Nigerian President Shagari said that he highly rates Yugoslavia's role in the Nonaligned Movement and that he looks forward with pleasure to the next meeting with Yugoslav leaders at the seventh summit in Baghdad. Shagari stressed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria is exceptionally encouraging. "There are no political differences between us," Shagari said, "and this made our talks very cordial and fruitful."

Having wished that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria in the bilateral and in the international sphere be even more successful, Sergej Kraigher said that in our country Nigeria's significant role in Africa as well as its efforts to resolve by peaceful means all the disagreements between the countries of that continent are highly appreciated.

The session of the mixed committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation also ended successfully here. The concrete result of this session is the signing of the trade agreements between Nigeria and Yugoslavia.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, met at the Yugoslav Embassy in Lagos with all business and diplomatic representatives of our country in this nonaligned and friendly country.

In lengthy talks, in which the Presidency president also spoke of the topical political and economic situation in the country, particular reference was made to the best possible way in which the Yugoslav economy should organize itself and expand cooperation with Nigeria because all the possibilities offered by the Nigerian market have not been fully utilized. President Shehu Shagari also directed an open invitation to the Yugoslav economy for broader cooperation, in particular in the realization of the extensive 5-year plan of Nigeria's economic development.

At Urtala Airport, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, was seen off with all the official state honors. Before entering the special plan, President Kraigher was cordially greeted by his host, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, along with the topranking Nigerian officials.

Arrival in Guinea 27 Mar

LD272218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Conakry, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher arrived here today on an official four-day visit to Guinea. "The Nonaligned Movement," said President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea in welcoming Kraigher, "fully expresses the aspirations of nations, especially those who have recently rid themselves of foreign tutorship, while we see in Yugoslavia the symbol of the movement to which we belong." Sekou Toure recalled the long-lasting friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Guinea. He spoke in terms of profound respect about the exceptional contribution by President Tito to the Nonaligned Movement and world peace.

In his answer to the greeting, Sergej Kraigher pledged himself for the future promotion of traditionally friendly bonds and cooperation between the two countries. He also pointed out that the international situation was deteriorating. "Under conditions like this," said Kraigher, "nonaligned countries should invest fresh efforts to carry out in the best way possible the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit scheduled to be held in Baghdad next September," He voiced confidence that from this meeting the Nonaligned Movement will emerge still stronger, more closely united, and more capable for action. Official talks between Sekou Toure and Sergej Kraigher are beginning later tonight.

POZDERAC LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA

LD262316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Zambia's United National Independence Party. Ferhat Kotoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was at the farewell ceremony.

Arrival in Mozambique 27 Mar

LD281922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Maputo, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), headed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Hamdija Pozderac, arrived here last night on a visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique at the invitation of the Frelimo Party. The Yugoslav delegation was welcomed by Frelimo Politbureau member and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jorge Rebelo and Central Committee member and Minister for Information Jose Luis Caraco. Official inter-party talks are to open at Frelimo headquarters in Maputo on Monday. During the visit, the Yugoslav delegation will make a tour of Mozambique during which it will pay visits to some of the leading economic facilities of this friendly and nonaligned African country.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN ENDS VISIT 27 MAR

LD280040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- Leonilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Italy, left Belgrade today at the end of a 3-day official and friendly visit to our country. At Surcin Airport she was seen off by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly. Other personalities from the Assembly, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Italian ambassador to the SFRY, Pietro Calamia, also saw her off.

EMIGRE DEMONSTRATION IN FRANKFURT REPORTED

LD281956 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] About 70 Ustasha-fascist and Albanian irredentist emigrants organized demonstrations in Frankfurt/Main yesterday in line with their already known anti-Yugoslav scenario. However, the gathering of these well-known enemies of Yugoslavia passed without the expected effect and without any support. The demonstrators dispersed after 10 minutes.

DOWNWARD CHANGES PENDING IN 5-YEAR PLAN

LD291316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Changes will shortly be introduced into Yugoslavia's five-year development plan for the 1981-1985 period. "We have become aware that the planned targets can hardly be achieved in entirety," said Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan in a statement to the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

Dragan, who is charted with economic questions in the Federal Executive Council, said the revision of the plan had three main objectives: firstly, as great as possible volume of exports -- particularly to the convertible currency area -- secondly, maximum utilization of existing resources and thirdly, extremely rational behaviour in consumption.

Products for export and those substituting imports will have the greatest priority. Energy production based on domestic sources is second on the priority list and agriculture on the third, Dragan said.

Zvone Dragan said that Yugoslavia would radically reduce its balance of payments deficit from the originally envisaged six billion dollars in the current five-year period. "Large annuities for our foreign debts are falling due," Dragan said. He specified that the medium and long-term debts totalled 18.5 billion dollars and that short term debts were also rather large. In comparison with the total foreign currency inflow, the level of indebtedness is now somewhat over 20 percent, said Dragan.

The Yugoslav vice premier said the country's balance of payments deficit last year totalled only 635 million dollars of which the deficit with the convertible currency area amounted to one billion 430 million dollars while a surplus of 795 million dollars was recorded with the clearing payments area (mainly the East European countries).

Speaking about the proposed changes in the five-year plan Zvone Dragan said that the social product growth rate should be 3 percent annually, instead of the planned 4.5 percent. The proposal also suggests a reduction of the industrial production growth rate from 5 to 4.2 percent, and of agricultural production from 4.5 to 3.5 percent. Also proposed is a minimum decrease in real personal incomes (0.4 percent annually) and slower rise of the standard of living. The proposal further urges a decrease in the investment growth rate.

Zvone Dragan said that the price rise at the beginning of this year has brought into question the implementation of the planned 15 percent rise of prices this year. He recalled, however, that the 3.5 percent total price rise in January and February is three times less than in the same period last year.

LCY OFFICIAL DALJEVIC INTERVIEWED ON DEFENSE

AU261402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1014 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav system of total national defense and social self-protection functions successfully because the Yugoslav nations and nationalities are resolved to defend their independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order from all forms of jeopardy. This was stated by Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Milan Daljevic in an interview with TANJUG.

Daljevic said the attempts at counter-revolution in Kosovo last spring do not diminish the overall effectiveness of the struggle against the enemy. He substantiated this claim with the fact that Yugoslavia has successfully surmounted the sensitive situations through which it has passed in the course of its development. Daljevic underlined the necessity of strengthening the preventive function of the system of total national defense and social self-protection. He stated that the League of Communists bears full responsibility for the effective functioning in all conditions of the Yugoslav defense and protection system.

Daljevic added that greater attention should be paid to the ideological and political capacitation of the young generation which constitutes the main force in Yugoslavia's defense and security. "We must further affirm the idea of equality, brotherhood and unity and consolidate the feeling of Yugoslav socialist patriotism with every member of the young generation," Daljevic said.

Daljevic emphasized that the endeavours of communists for strengthening Yugoslavia's defense capability must constantly be up to the dangers posed on the country's peace and security. "We have never underestimated and must never underestimate these dangers," Daljevic noted. The present political situation, primarily the very unfavourable course of military-political relations in the world, require intensive and organized activity on the further development of Yugoslavia's defense and protection, Daljevic stressed. He said that great attention should be paid to protection against all forms of special warfare. "We must not permit any surprises," the executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency concluded.

PRIZREN PLANT DAMAGED BY FIRE; CAUSES UNKNOWN

AU271603 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] At about 1700 last night, a fire broke out at the "Progres-Export" agricultural-industrial combine's refrigeration plant in Prizren. As we were informed by the investigating officer of the Prizren [words indistinct], the fire broke out following the explosion of an ammonia [word indistinct] in the compressor room. The fire damaged a compressor and electrical equipment. As a result of the efficient intervention of firemen, the fire was localized within 15 minutes. There was a danger that the fire could spread to the ammonia storage section. The extent of damage has not been determined, nor have the circumstances in which the fire broke out.

POLITIKA URGES FURTHER PURGE OF PRISTINA LC

AU281600 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 82 p 6

[T. Nesic and Z. Zejneli commentary: "Reflection: Dangerous Coverup"]

[Excerpts] The search for an answer to the question who is who and what is what in the League of Communists of Pristina Commune (so-called differentiation) is now more topical than ever. The large party organization of some 21,000 members must do much more in this respect and must find new forms of work and ways for a more effective struggle against the continuous presence of the organized counterrevolutionary forces.

These are, it appears, the basic things emphasized at a session of the communal conference of the League of Communists of Pristina the day before yesterday which adopted a report on the 4-year work of the party organization in the provincial capital.

The political situation in Pristina has now been more clearly assessed as difficult instead of being called complex, as has become usual.

However, one gets the impression that even now it has not been very openly stated who and what caused and what led to the attacks of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, nor who has created and is still creating the scope for organizing and escalating these attacks. On this occasion again nothing was said about the specific political responsibility of any individual, ranging from ordinary members to the most responsible people in the commune and the province who are members of this organization. The report on the 4-year work does not mention any names; it only mentions the basic organizations of the League of Communists and associated labor.

The picture of the situation concerning the action and ideological unity of the League of Communists of Pristina has begun to change shape. In some places it was believed that the task had been completed by issuing a condemnation. Some organizations understood differentiation in such a way that they only separated their members into those who participated in the demonstrations and those who did not. It is stressed that it is still not known, in a large number of League of Communists organizations, which members are prepared to work to implement the action program of the provincial committee and the LCY Central Committee platform. This even applies to those communities where last year's organized demonstrations were held.

In addition to all this, there is a special warning in the appraisal that the enemy forces in Kosovo not only operate and are guided from a center that has not yet been destroyed but also recruit new followers. If this is correct, then the League of Communists of Pristina really must very quickly purge its ranks and free itself of every vestige of opportunism and passiveness, because it is of great importance to the entire province due to its large number of members and the great importance of the provincial center. It is perhaps for this reason that it was reiterated yesterday word by word that passivity and opportunistic behavior of members are, in fact, a betrayal of the League of Communists and the revolution.

CKREBIC OPENING SPEECH TO SERBIAN LC PLENUM

LD262324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- The commission for the formulation of the draft resolution of the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress has proceeded from the fact that the resolution should state not only all the most important social themes. It should also indicate ways and means by which the Serbian League of Communists and all other social forces should fight for the realization of the program goals of the league and find answers to strategic as well as current issues of our further social development. This was stated by Dusan Ckrebic in his introductory report at the session of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee in discussing the draft resolution of the Ninth Serbian League of Communists Congress.

Speaking then about the struggle on the ideological front, the day-by-day confrontation and conflict with various antisocialist phenomena, enemy statements, flood of petty bourgeois bad taste and ideological views, Ckrebic stressed that this battle should be waged by all communists in every environment. The practice of wait-and-see and of looking upon forums as duty guardians of the socialist and self-managing system should be changed in the direction of committing the entire membership. In line with this, Ckrebic stressed the need for the struggle against all deviations in society, against bureaucratism, nationalism, liberalism and technocratism. In this, the League of Communists should react as a very sensitive barometer to all antisocialist and antiself-managing phenomena. Personal example and an honest attitude toward work are not a thing of the past, Ckrebic said.

He added that the League of Communists' orientation toward pressing social problems, its commitment and its feeling for the voice "of the grass roots" should be incomparably greater so that the League of Communists might truly play a vanguard role of the working class in our society.

The resolute struggle of the League of Communists against antisocialist and antiself-managing forces does not and must not mean a weakening of the efforts to find new solutions, nor the suppression of social criticism. After all, the League of Communists has always been the most severe critic of our own practice. But it has always been able to implement progressive changes in society with its criticism and, at times, certain hesitations, Ckrebic said. Among the dangers which society faces, Ckrebic mentioned nationalism in particular. We came face to face, he said, with the most aggressive form of Albanian nationalism last year, though its roots stem from its existence over many years. It is the task of the Serbian League of Communists member to persist stubbornly and conclusively with the implementation of the LCY platform which contains the main directions of the action in the struggle against Greater Albanian nationalism and counterrevolution in Kosovo.

At the same time no other form of nationalism, including Serbian, has gained or will gain free space for its activity, Ckrebic continued. He added that the League of Communists must pay great attention to the realization and further development of the policy of national equality and togetherness, to ideopolitically eliminate the frequent misunderstanding of the class essence of national equality. Communists on editorial boards of papers, periodicals, radio and television and on their publishing councils must be an efficient dam to every kind, form and manifestation of nationalism and other antisocialist phenomena.

On the ideological front the League of Communists must be richer, more comprehensive, more timely and much more commited. The impression is gained that there is hesitation and a wait-and-see attitude in reactions by League of Communists members, Ckrebic said and stressed that this struggle can be successful only if waged practically every day and in all environments.

Speaking about the need for communists who are writers, artists, university workers, journalists and others working in science and culture and their associations to make themselves heard when individuals from their ranks crudely attack the basic values and the gains of the revolution, Ckrebic stressed that there should be no wait-and-see attitude and that in this sphere the situation is still not satisfactory. On the other hand, Ckrebic continued, we must oppose oversensitivity to social criticism. A society which praises itself condemns itself in this way to stagnation and to political crises. Social criticism must feel responsible for maintaining and consolidating such power relations of social forces which ensures the free movement of society in the direction of the chief strategic goals of today.

There are enough grounds for the assertion, Ckrebic added, that the conclusions of the 11th congress on the "integration of the subjective factor in the political system" has been only partly realized in this period. The chief problem seems still to be how the role and position of the conscious subjective factor in society, especially of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, and also of science, special services, cultural creativeness are manifested. In order that the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations can really strengthen their ties with the working people and not rule through the naked use of power, they must find adequate forms and methods which will enable them to operate day-by-day in self-managing organizations and communities. In line with this Ckrebic devoted a significant part of his speech to the activity of the Socialist Alliance, drawing attention to the need to change and improve work methods. This means less forum-like work, less purely declarative and propagandist forms and more broader, day-by-day direct democratic ties with the working people in resolving social problems.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION 26-27 MARCH

26 Mar Activities

LD261312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- A joint session of all the three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia today marked the opening of the republic's highest delegate body.

Delegates were acquainted by Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, with the situation and problems in the field of economic relations with foreign countries. Delegates were further told about the security situation in the Socialist Republic of Croatia by Zlatko Uzelac, republican secretary for internal affairs. Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, spoke at this morning's joint session. He stressed that the gravity of the situation requires the full mobilization of all the forces which should rely on the working people and expressed the conviction that the present difficulties can, and must, be overcome.

The Assembly chambers will continue their work at separate sessions today and tomorrow.

Security Situation

LD262120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Speaking at a joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Zlatko Uzelac, republican secretary for internal affairs, pointed out that some negative developments in the country and abroad have made the security situation in both Yugoslavia and in the Socialist Republic of Croatia more complex. In keeping with this, the activities of the enemies and opponents of Socialist Yugoslavia have continued and intensified with the aim of exercising a negative influence on our citizens. However, in several envoronments and broader social forces failed to be active in preventing the negative phenomena, leaving this to the organs of internal affairs and other prosecution organs.

In places it is not understood, Uzelac continued, that our country is not threatened solely and exclusively with physical aggression, but that other forms of enemy activity are being developed in an organized way and systematically -- ideological, propaganda, doctrinal and political forms of activity -- with the aim of undermining the foundations of our socialist nad self-managing community.

Zlatko Uzelac pointed out that, however, the external influences are not the decisive and exclusive causes of negative phenomena in society. The causes are also to be found in our own shortcomings which are reflected in the increased number of criminal acts, offenses and violations in the economy, a large number of fires causing material damage, an irresponsible attitude toward social property, lack of political vigilance against enemy manifestations, and failure to react to obvious attacks on our constitutional order, the League of Communists and self-management.

Speaking about the enemy activity in the country and abroad, he pointed out that this is increasingly becoming political activity since the enemies have come to understand that Yugoslavia cannot be threatened with terrorist actions because we proved ourselves able to defend ourselves against them successfully. According to last year's data, this political activity against our country manifested itself abroad in the form of alliances between various emigre groups and individuals and political parties and semi-official organs, and not only as hitherto parties and organs with rightwing orientation, but more recently also leftwing oriented government officials and government organizations in the West. It also manifested itself in the form of publishing of newspapers and journals, use of radio and television, demonstrations and in various otehr ways.

In this connection there was an outcry in the West because of some events in Yugoslavia and Croatia, which was in fact an attempt to interfere in our country's internal affairs under the guise of seeking to protect citizens' right and freedoms of individuals, even though such freedoms and individuals undermine the foundations of the Yugoslav socialist order.

The internal enemies too, according to the statistics of the service, have become more open and aggressive, infiltrating individual organizations and even political structures; such attempts were foiled at the very start. Phenomena of this kind were due to a certain degree of confusion and tendency in several environments to allow such manifestations under the guise of democratization of our society.

In this context, the republican secretary for internal affairs continued, we may expect more powerful pressures on information media, in publishing, on individual associations, then in the ranks especially of secondary school and student youth and in certain intellectual environments. Possibilities are even considered of infiltrating workers and an attempt last year by the anarcho-liberals is on record.

Last year, Zlatko Uzelac said, we had the reappearance of the old mass movement slogans about the exploitation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, about their negative aspects of the foreign exchange system and so forth, accompanied by the assertions that the present state of affairs proved that the nationalists were right when they expressed these appraisals and offered their own solutions. Owing to all this there must be no delay in the political activity aimed at exaplining the real causes of the difficulties in the economy and the ways of resolving them successfully, because this may become the cause of grave political consequences. The enemy forces have not succeeded in penetrating the work collectives and there was no sign of their presence there last year even during work stoppages. On the other hand, there were examples among management organs of attempts to conceal work stoppages, which proves that there is insufficient self-managing involvement in these environments.

The republican secretary for internal affairs devoted a considerable part of his speech to the problem of guarding social property. He said that in the last 2 years the number of criminal offenses uncovered in the economy was 50.6 percent higher than in 1979 and that the damage caused in 1981 was higher by 73.8 percent than in the previous year. Social property is seriously threatened because of the alienation carried out by groups and individuals in the economy and outside it, which is proof that the subjective forces have completely failed in many environments in this sphere is socal self-protection. Moreover, there were even pressures on the prosecution organs when individual officials of sociopolitical communities tried to prevent these organs from doing their work during the preliminary proceedings. Action of this kind were a deviation from our legal system [words indistinct].

Zlatko Uzelac also pointed out that there has been an increase in juvenile delinquency. He also criticized organizations which specialize as guardians of social property for not being held responsible for damage caused while property is guarded by their incompetent and often irresponsible workers, something which particularly appeared during several recent major fires in work organizations in the republic.

Foreign Trade

LD262134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the delegates were today acquainted with the situation and problems in the sphere of economic relations with other countries and with the proposed measures.

In the assessment of Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council, the whole state of relations in foreign trade is manifested most strongly in foreign exchange liquidity and through this in industrial and agricultural production. We in Croatia, Flekovic said, are ending a period in which the emphasis has been on a relatively smaller number of but very major infrastructure investment projects for which debts were incurred and now these debts should be repaid. The second reason is caused by the problems of imported oil which has been resolved by short-term credits. Through this $700 million have been committed. The third group of reasons is the absence of responsibility in all subjects to pay up and speed up as much as possible foreign exchange claims.

"I am not convinced that we are not heading for a situation with respect to the imports of reproduction material in which we will have to import for a while only that which is absolutely necessary to perform exports obligations," Flekovic said.

The Executive Council, in Flekovic's words, proposes for instance that some of the gasoline produced from Yugoslav oil be directed toward exports. "We calculate that in a single operation we could export gasoline for approximately $15 million. For that money approximately 70,000 tons of mazut could be purchased. Thus we would eliminate one aspect of these reductions and create conditions for a more normal production and for sowing [as received]. This has consequences for domestic consumption," Flekovic noted.

What remains, Flekovic added, is a circle of measures which continue to emerge at the Yugoslav level with regard to this subject. "Our efforts in our own environments, he said, could not yield more complete results if the uniform Yugoslav program of resolving these problems for the country is not clearly defined, because these problems manifest themselves in all parts of the country and for the country as a whole."

"So I believe that the work must be directed toward measures taken at the same time in one's own environments, one's own programs. One's own programs must be worked out and one must fight for their implementation with much responsibility while at the same time an entire Yugoslav program is formulated."

Following the introductory reports at the joint session of all three chambers, Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, also took part in the debate. "It seems to me that there is no serious grasp of the situation in which we are today. When I spoke about it either at the Croatian Assembly deputies' club or with presidents of municipalities, they said that I was dramatizing."

Jure Bilic went on to say that we have such a force of the working class that it is capable of bearing the present difficulties in solidarity. It is clear, Bilic said, that in everything we must rely on the working class and working people. Without them we will achieve nothing. One should talk to them. Examples show that our working class is both ready and capable to come to grips with the difficulties as well as with all enemies, exponents of political and economic crime, Jure Bilic stressed.

27 Mar Activities

LD271520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- The three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia resumed work today by discussing the work and functioning of the assembly in the 1978-1982 period. A number of critical observations were made during the discussion about the functioning of the delegate system and the difficulties encountered in practice by deputies when performing their duties.

Delegates also considered a draft decision on changes in and additions to the assembly's standing order and a draft decision on the composition of the republican executive council.

In the view of the council the new republican government should have 19 instead of the present 29 members. In addition to its president, the new executive council would have three instead of the present five deputy presidents, four republican secretaries (for justice and general administration, for internal affairs, for finance, and for national defense), eight members who are elected by the assembly, five chairman of the republican committees and a director of the Federal Institute for Planning.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY BODY DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS

AU251708 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Momcilo Boskovic report]

[Text] At its session today, the Committee for the Administration of Justice of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly discussed the implementation and protection of constitutional rights, freedoms, duties and responsibilities of the working people and citizens. According to the conclusions of the committee's members, we have done little to effectively assert the information on the great freedoms and rights of our people beyond our borders. Momcilo Boskovic gives further details:

The reason for the discussion was a voluminous report prepared by the working group of the Federal Chamber Committee for Sociopolitical Relations. Even though a majority of delegates believes that some of its chapters are insufficiently clear or complete, the report has its value: It has achieved its purpose by presenting a picture of the situation and problems in our self-managing delegate system ranging from the commune to the federation. The general appraisal is that the report has failed to sufficiently emphasize the level of political rights and freedoms enjoyed by our working people and citizens, Ivan Ginovski, president of the committee, pointed out. As a community which is open to all forms of democratic association of people, Yugoslavia has created the conditions for constantly deepening human rights in our community and is consistently engaged in promoting human rights in the world, Luka Bajakic, president of the working group for the preparation of the report, said.

However, as delegates pointed out, the world public is insufficiently informed about the great freedoms of scientific and artistic creative work, the implementation of the right to education, and the possibilities for the indificual in our country to freely work and create and participate in governing the society directly and through his delegates. For instance, we are a country which is leading the world as regards the democratic nature of its investigating procedures. These procedures are completely entrusted to the courts, Muhammed Mirica, deputy federal public prosecutor, said. In 1979, a little more than 12,500 persons were charged with crimes against private property and half that number were charged with crimes against social property. Although it is being pointed out at times that our courts are lenient toward those who come into conflict with the laws, this fact has not resulted in a higher crime rate. Only the numbers of economic crimes are increasing. In 1980 in our country, only three death sentences were passed: for war crimes and for extraordinarily grave murders. As stated at the session, the report deals with vital issues. For this reason, the delegates stressed, greater emphasis should have been placed on the element of responsibility in the context of rights and freedoms.

In the coming days, the report on the implementation and protection of constitutional rights, freedoms, duties and responsibilities of the working people and citizens will be discussed by the Assembly working bodies and subsequently, together with the proposed conclusions, it will be submitted to a session of the Federal Chamber.